THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Brit. Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
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Carliſle—Cheſter
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1803.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1803.
Jan.	o	o	o		
27	22	27	28	29,69	fair
28	28	33	27	,68	fair
29	28	32	28	30,02	fair
30	27	35	34	,08	cloudy
31	33	37	34	,21	fair
Feb. 1	34	39	35	,24	cloudy
2	35	41	28	29,75	cloudy
3	28	31	26	,70	fair
4	25	34	32	30,11	fair
5	27	37	32	29,89	fair
6	34	38	32	,35	snow
7	28	29	26	,57	fair
8	28	33	28	,93	cloudy
9	27	32	24	30,18	fair
10	22	33	23	,40	fair
11	20	32	22	30,46	cloudy
12	20	32	35	,32	cloudy
13	37	45	36	29,80	rain
14	34	44	40	,76	cloudy
15	40	46	42	,34	cloudy
16	39	46	42	,80	fair and windy
17	48	50	47	,50	cloudy
18	43	47	39	,50	fair
19	37	45	45	,54	showery
20	44	50	43	,52	fair
21	39	43	40	,65	cloudy
22	38	44	35	30,13	fair
23	34	45	43	,15	cloudy
24	44	49	40	29,09	cloudy
25	36	48	46	,96	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 19, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlef.	61	6	38	0	26	0	23	11	35	0
Surrey	59	8	36	0	26	8	21	6	34	0
Hertford	53	6	35	6	26	0	21	0	36	0
Bedford	51	0	29	0	24	2	18	5	27	3
Hunting.	51	2	00	0	23	4	16	10	26	8
Northam.	53	2	29	6	21	6	17	8	26	6
Rutland	56	0	00	0	23	6	18	0	32	0
Leiceſter	56	11	00	0	25	10	17	9	29	3
Notting.	62	2	37	6	27	2	19	4	34	0
Derby	62	0	00	0	27	9	19	8	37	8
Stafford	60	7	00	0	26	7	19	9	36	6
Salop	55	8	38	2	25	6	20	6	37	4
Hereford	52	5	33	6	24	8	20	11	33	11
Worceſt.	54	1	33	2	24	9	22	2	33	7
Warwick	56	11	00	0	26	5	19	8	37	5
Wilts	55	0	00	0	22	2	19	4	38	0
Berks	59	3	00	0	23	7	21	8	34	3
Oxford	56	6	00	0	21	10	20	0	30	5
Bucks	55	0	00	0	23	6	20	10	32	11
Brecon	56	0	32	0	25	4	16	0	00	0
Montgo.	54	5	00	0	22	5	17	7	00	0
Radnor	51	9	00	0	23	11	20	2	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barle s.	d.	Oats s.	d	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	56	10	34	6	24	7	23	0	30	3
Kent	55	10	00	0	26	0	22	2	31	3
Suſſex	53	6	00	0	25	0	20	10	00	0
Suffolk	54	10	32	0	23	1	19	9	27	1
Cambrid.	50	2	24	10	22	11	14	11	26	0
Norfolk	53	7	36	0	22	0	19	1	26	11
Lincoln	52	8	34	11	24	1	15	11	29	11
York	53	5	38	5	24	4	16	9	31	4
Durham	56	7	00	0	29	0	18	11	36	8
Northum.	50	9	36	5	21	6	16	11	00	0
Cumberl.	63	0	43	4	27	1	20	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	69	0	48	10	27	8	21	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	60	3	00	0	31	11	20	10	38	3
Cheſter	57	8	00	0	26	6	19	2	41	4
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	61	5	00	0	29	10	18	4	41	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	24	0	14	0	00	0
Carnarv.	62	0	00	0	24	0	14	0	00	0
Merioneth	66	8	00	0	30	8	19	4	00	0
Cardigan	54	5	00	0	19	10	11	0	00	0
Pembroke	50	9	00	0	24	1	13	0	00	0
Carmart.	57	4	00	0	21	4	13	11	00	0
Glamorg.	54	8	00	0	22	1	16	6	00	0
Glouceſt.	55	1	00	0	23	11	19	1	35	1
Somerſet	56	3	00	0	23	2	18	0	00	0
Monm.	55	0	00	0	24	4	17	9	00	0
Devon	59	2	00	0	22	2	16	0	00	0
Cornwall	57	11	00	0	21	4	14	7	00	0
Dorſet	56	2	00	0	22	6	20	8	00	0
Hants	55	4	00	0	23	10	21	5	33	10

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
56	5	35	4	24	7	18	7	33	2		

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
47	7	30	3	23	11	18	1	30	10		

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	58	6	37	1	27	2	21	6	29	7
2	53	7	28	5	23	0	19	6	26	9
3	53	7	36	0	22	0	19	1	26	11
4	52	5	34	11	23	6	16	0	29	0
5	53	5	36	5	23	4	17	11	36	8
6	63	0	45	2	27	2	20	7	33	2
7	59	4	35	4	29	9	20	4	37	3
8	63	3	35	4	28	1	16	11	41	8
9	54	7	35	4	22	0	13	2	33	2
10	55	7	35	4	23	9	18	3	35	1
11	58	6	35	4	21	8	15	2	33	2
12	56	0	35	4	23	3	21	0	33	10
13	48	3	30	0	21	8	17	11	29	5
14	54	7	32	0	24	4	15	8	38	0
15	53	8	30	0	27	3	20	10	36	1
16	43	6	29	7	27	1	17	8	28	11

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1803.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14

WE have lately heard a great deal of the French Inſtitute. One of our countrymen, in the pride of his heart, from being elected a member, has called it the firſt Literary Society in the world; and, indeed, all Europe has been loud in its commendation.

What will then our countrymen ſay, and what will the reſt of Europe feel, on the event which has lately taken place in Paris, and which I haſten to communicate to your Readers?

The potent wand of Bonaparte has diſſolved the famous but ſhort-lived Inſtitute. His Fiat has decompoſed it; and, by his order, it is now ſubdivided into three diſtinct Academies.

The firſt is the *Academie des Belles Lettres.*

The ſecond is the *Academie des Sciences.*

The third is the *Academie de la Langue Françoiſe.*

What advantage is to reſult to Learning or the Arts from this Imperial Mandate, we ſhall wait with patience to ſee.

Yours, &c. FESTINA LENTE.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

HAVING frequent occaſion to viſit the Reading-room at the Britiſh Muſeum, I was much gratified of late to find that ſeveral material improvements have been made, both in the mode of admiſſion and in the accommodation afforded to the readers. The zeal you have always ſhewn for the advantage of literature, and for the public utility in general, induces me to lay before you the incloſed printed directions, which are now diſtributed to all thoſe who apply for admiſſion, and which I am inclined to think you will not be ſorry to communicate to the publick by means of your valuable Repoſitory. In addition to theſe uſeful regulations, I muſt obſerve that a larger and more commodious Reading-room has been opened; that an officer is in conſtant attendance to aſſiſt the readers in whatever their purſuits may require; and that in general I have found much more alacrity in producing the books and manuſcripts that are called for.

Directions reſpecting the Reading-room of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

"The Reading-room of the Muſeum is open from ten till four, every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide; alſo on Thankſgiving and Faſt Days.

Perſons deſirous of admiſſion are to ſend in their applications, in writing, to the Principal Librarian, who will lay the ſame before the next general meeting or committee of the truſtees. But as it might be dangerous, in ſo populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect ſtrangers, it is expected that every perſon who applies, if not known to any truſtee or officer, ſhould produce a recommendation from ſome perſons of known and approved character.

In all caſes which require ſuch diſpatch as that time cannot be allowed for making an application to the Truſtees; the Principal Librarian, or, in his abſence, the Secretary, is empowered to grant a temporary leave, till the next general meeting or committee.

Permiſſions will in general be granted for *three* months, and none for a longer term than *ſix* months; and at the expiration of each term, freſh application is to be made for a renewal.

Although the Librarians be ſtrictly enjoined to uſe all poſſible diſpatch in ſupplying the readers with the printed books or manuſcripts they may apply for, yet as in ſo extenſive a Library it may not be poſſible to find every article immediately;

immediately; it is recommended to the readers to allow a reaſonable time for the ſearch, eſpecially as to the printed books.—It is expected that the Library will ſoon be in ſuch a ſtate of arrangement as to render this intimation ſuperfluous.

No reader (except in particular caſes, at the diſcretion of the Principal Librarian) will be entitled to more than two volumes at a time; but they may be exchanged as often as he may require.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuſcript; but no whole, or greater part of a manuſcript is to be tranſcribed, without a particular leave from the Truſtees.—The tranſcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write on any part of the book or manuſcript they are uſing.

No perſon is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuſcript belonging to the Muſeum; but if any one ſhould obſerve a defect, or be able to point out an improvement in ſuch book or manuſcript, he is requeſted to ſignify the ſame to the officer in waiting, who will make proper uſe of the information.

It may be ſufficient merely to ſuggeſt that *ſilence* is abſolutely requiſite in a place dedicated to the purpoſes of ſtudy."

I avail myſelf of this opportunity to ſend you another printed paper that is generally diſtributed, concerning the mode of applying for a ſight of the Muſeum. Thoſe who have experienced the great difficulty there formerly was in obtaining admiſſion for this purpoſe, will no doubt be pleaſed to ſee, that on the firſt application they may now obtain tickets for any vacant day and hour, that may beſt ſuit them.

Directions to ſuch as apply for tickets to ſee the BRITISH MUSEUM.

"The Muſeum is open for inſpection from ten o'clock till four, every day, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and Thankſgiving and Faſt Days; alſo for one week at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide; and during the months of Auguſt and September.

The hours of admiſſion are at ten, twelve, and two; and each company may remain in the Muſeum two hours; provided they come punctually at the time appointed in their tickets.

Such as are deſirous to obtain admiſſion, are to apply at the *office for iſſuing tickets* (which will be kept open on the days and hours above-mentioned), and produce a liſt containing the names of each perſon, not exceeding twelve in number, with their deſcriptions and places of abode. The attendant at the ſaid office will acquaint them what vacancies there are, and immediately deliver to them tickets for ſuch vacant days and hours as ſhall beſt ſuit them. —The ſmaller the number of perſons in the liſt, the ſooner they are likely to obtain admiſſion.

Such as have obtained tickets and cannot come, are earneſtly deſired to return them at the office as early as poſſible, that others may be admitted in their ſtead.

It is expected that perſons who viſit the Muſeum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being inſtructed to refuſe admiſſion to, or to cauſe to withdraw, any one who ſhall diſregard this caution.—Paſt experience has ſhewn the neceſſity of this injunction.

In going through the apartments, no one is to take any thing from its place; but if he wants to examine any article more particularly, he is to apply for it to an officer, or to the attendant on the company.—No children are to be admitted.—No money is to be given to the attendants or ſervants."

I cannot but congratulate the publick, and the men of letters in particular, on the zeal the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum have ſhewn on this occaſion, to render that important inſtitution as uſeful as may be conſiſtent with its ſafety and the preſervation of its valuable contents.

Yours, &c. PHILOMATH.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 19.

I INCLOSE an original paper, which poſſibly you may think worthy of being introduced among the many other curious papers with which you favour the publick, The repreſentatives of the gentleman to whom the Commiſſion is addreſſed married two brothers, Mr. Walford of Walderſhare, and Mr. Walford of Banbury.

"PETER ALEXIOVITZ, Czar of Muſcovy, Great Lord Emperor and Grand Duke Conſervator of all the Great

Great, Little, and White Ruſſia, of Muſcovy, Keavie, Volodomere, Noſgorod, Emperor of Cuſan, Emperor of Aſtrachan, Emperor of Siberia, Lord of Piſcone, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Imolentko, Iwerſa, Volinſko, Podolſko, Vghorſco, Perinſco, Veaſtſco, Bolgarſco, &c. Lord and Great Duke of Noſgorod in the Lower Countries of Cheringo, Reſanſco, Potolſco, Roſtoſco, Yeroſtoſco, Beloozaſco, Oudorolco, Obdorſco, Condinſco, Weepſco, Mitiſlaco, and all the Northern parts, Lord of the Country of Iverſco, of Cartalinſco, and of Gruzinſco, and of the Country of Cubardinſco, of the Dukedoms of Charcaſco and Igorſco, Lord and Monarch of Sewall, other dominions and provinces, Eaſt, Weſt, and North,

To our truſty and well-beloved couſin *Thomas Keyt* *, *Prince* of Great Wolford, in the dominions of Great Britain, greeting, &c.

We, having been fully informed, during our late reſidence in England, of the great proweſs, conduct, and courage, which you ſhewed in the civil wars of your country, and particularly in the bloody battle of Newbery, do eſteem it a great infelicity, that our reſolution of travelling there *incognito* would not permit us to viſit you, and learn from you thoſe maxims and arts of war, which the great deſigns we have laid for advancing our glory require our knowledge of, and our preſent expedition into Livonia makes very neceſſary. But your natural propenſity to gather laurels in the field of honour, and great generoſity of ſpirit in encouraging men of arms, have given us hopes that you will not diſdain to accept the command of our army in this important juncture, where our honour is ſo deeply engaged, and wherein a defeat may not only be fatal to our intereſt, but ever cramp our ambition from attempting any glorious enterpriſes. We ſhall be proud to ſerve under your banner as a volunteer, and to be a ſcholar under ſo renowned a maſter of war; and ſhould be ſecure of victory, though Mars himſelf ſhould become general of our enemy the Swede. We have diſpatched our well-beloved couſin and counſellor and one of our generals, Knees Jevan Geoigowitz Trabetſko Weyood of Novogorod, with letters of requeſt of our brother the King of England, that he will truſt his kingdoms to Providence for ſome few months, and permit you to come over to us. And we have by our ſame couſin and general ſent you our ſtaff of general, and a reſignation of our authority over our army, into your hands, upon your ſignifying to him your reſolution of commanding them and ourſelf. In confidence of your friendly aſſiſtance, we bid you heartily farewell. PETER CZAR.

"From Camp before Narva, in Livonia, Nov. 22, 1700."

* He was Lord of the Manor of Great Wolford, in Warwickſhire.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, Feb. 21.*

IT is not my intention to expreſs any opinion on the ſubjects that have particularly engaged the notice of your Correſpondent in the paper inſerted in vol. LXXII. p. 1181, intituled by you "Hints to the Society of Antiquaries." Thoſe obſervations I leave untouched, but not ſo the general introductory defamation. When a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine dares publicly to apply the opprobrious deſcription of an *indiſcriminate rabble* to a conſiderable number of the duly-elected Members of a Society, which even he deigns to call "learned and reſpectable," and of which he profeſſes to be one; I am rouſed indignantly to repel the illiberal aſperſion, and to vindicate the honour of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Literary pride ſometimes begets the uſe of contemptuous language; but, on this occaſion, I am inclined to impute it to Gothic rudeneſs.

——— didiciſſe *fideliter* artes
Emollit mores. ———

Whatever knowledge the writer may have acquired, it is evident that the ruſt of antiquity has deſtroyed the poliſh of good manners. I earneſtly recommend to him an attentive peruſal of the Statutes of the Society, and a ſerious conſideration of the obligation ſubſcribed at the time of his admiſſion — "*To the utmoſt of his power to promote the*

the Honour and Intereſt of the Society of Antiquaries of London." At the ſame time I would have him particularly advert to that part of the Statutes which regulates the Form and Cauſes of Expulſion, where he will find it ordained, "That if any Fellow of the Society ſhall contemptuouſly or contumaciouſly diſobey the Statutes or Orders of the Society, *or ſhall by ſpeaking, writing, or printing, publicly defame the Society*, or advisedly and maliciouſly do any thing to the damage and detriment thereof, he ſhall in reſpect thereof *be liable to be expelled the Society.*"

I now challenge this anonymous defamer to make his name as public as his abuſe, which will afford an opportunity of taking the ſenſe of the Society, *Whether he be a* "WORTHY FELLOW?"

Yours, &c. F. S. A.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

HAPPENING the other day to be turning over your pages for January 1800, I found the deſcription of "A Rambler's Re-viſit to Buttermere." At the very ſight of BUTTERMERE, wonder not that my whole frame was, as it were, electrified. From peruſing the narrative, was it poſſible for mortal, who had heard of the much-lamented fate of Mary Robinſon, to refrain?

Pleaſed as I was with the natural and lively deſcription of the feſtive Chriſtmas amuſements ſtill regarded in thoſe diſtant abodes of content and happineſs, though nearly forgotten by their *more enlightened* fellow-ſubjects of the South, you may be ſure I was not inattentive to every thing relative to the once-happy "Mary;" but, anxious to ſee the end of the ſtory, ſome curſory reflections only occurred *en paſſant*. With the ſtranger's parting advice, however, I was more than uſually ſtruck. Comparing it with the event, it ſeemed almoſt prophetic. Take it, as there related, and then let the reader judge. "Your age and ſituation require the utmoſt care. Strangers will come, and have come, purpoſely to ſee you; and ſome of them with very bad intentions. We hope you will never ſuffer from them; but never ceaſe to be upon your guard. Be merry and wiſe." In reference to her age, I ſhould obſerve, that our Rambler ſtates her to be nineteen; but, whether at the time of his re-viſit, which is moſt probable, or of writing this account, is not altogether certain; ſo that we are at a loſs to determine whether ſhe is now 22 or 24. I am inclined to the latter opinion.

That Mary was poſſeſſed of a tolerable ſhare of honeſt rural ſimplicity, can ſcarcely be doubted by any attentive reader of the narrative. Yet with this one cannot be quite ſo certain, that the faſcinating language contained in the account of the "Fortnight's Ramble" had been wholly diſregarded. She was conſcious of her own ſuperiority, and it could not fail of influencing her conduct. This is to be lamented. But for this unfortunate direction of her mind, ſhe might probably have been at this moment happy, as the wife of ſome deſerving youth of her neighbourhood; and thereby the ſnare into which ſhe has been drawn would have been avoided. Perhaps the "black-eyed ſwain," whoſe attention to her and her female friend induced our Rambler "ſhrewdly to gueſs he was next neighbour to her heart," but ſtill "rather more certain that Mary was in his," might have preferred a ſucceſsful ſuit. The danger of laviſh encomiums and praiſes, even when founded in truth, is always alarming. A meretricious glare in deſcriptive perſonalities, eſpecially of the fair ſex, ought never to be encouraged. The miſchiefs to be apprehended from it are incalculable. We need no other proof than the univerſally-pitied misfortune of the diſconſolate Mary of Buttermere.

Would you think it, Mr. Urban, that

that the little ſhort acknowledgment intended for your correſpondent, vol. LXXI. p. 1123, was overlooked at the time, and only ſeen within theſe few days! Attention ſhall be paid to it as ſoon as poſſible.

Yours, &c. SEVERIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Feb.* 12.

YOUR correſpondent W. M. p. 19, wiſhes for farther information reſpecting the Rev. Robert Walker, late curate of Scathwaite; and I beg leave to refer him to your vol. XXX. pp 317, 318, 319, where he will find ſeveral letters containing many intereſting particulars of that truly venerable perſon. It will there be ſeen, from his own information, that he was the youngeſt ſon of twelve children; had no inheritance whatever, but was dependent ſolely on his own exertions for his progreſs in life. His wife (who died in January 1800, at the advanced age of 92, an age which he himſelf attained) brought him a marriage-portion of 40 pounds, the intereſt of which, when added to the emoluments of his chapel, could not make his income more than 22 pounds *per annum*; yet by unwearied induſtry, and, as he obſerves, "a providential bleſſing on his diligent endeavours," together with "the kindneſs of friends, and a cheap country to live in," he not only procured the neceſſaries of life for a family of eight children, educated and put them forward in the world, but alſo contrived to ſave a ſhare of his pittance againſt the days of age and infirmity. Moſt ſincerely do I hope, for the benefit of poſterity, that ſome biographer will be found to embalm the memory of a man, who, through a long courſe of years, exhibited a faithful picture of patriarchal ſimplicity, adorned with the graces of every Chriſtian virtue.

I ſhall be much obliged to any of your antiquarian friends, to tell me the modern names of the following manors, which are deſcribed in the Domeſday Book under *Warwickſhire*, but belong, I preſume, to ſome of the adjoining counties: ALTONE, RAMESLEGE, RIGGE, RINCELE, SCIPLEI, SVRLAND.

Does not the title of S. C. L. (vol. LXXII. p. 1212) mean, *Student in Civil Law*.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 25.

IN your Magazine for December laſt, mention is made of the loſs of the brig Mentor, off Cerigo, Sept. 17, laden with valuable marble ſculpture, the property of Lord Elgin, taken from the Temple of Minerva at Athens. I am extremely happy to inform the publick, by means of your widely-circulated Magazine, that part of this invaluable cargo has been recovered by the indefatigable exertions and perſevering efforts of Mr. Hamilton, Lord Elgin's ſecretary, who, with Capt. Leake, of the Artillery, and Capt. Squire, of the Royal Engineers, was a paſſenger in the Mentor, when ſhe was ſo unfortunately wrecked in her voyage from Athens to Malta. Theſe three gentlemen were returning to England from an intereſting tour which they had been making through Syria and Greece, where they had taken ſeveral plans of particular places, and kept accurate journals of every thing they met with worth notice, during their travels in theſe unexplored countries; and, as I am happy to inform your readers ſome of the papers of theſe gentlemen have fortunately been recovered, the publick will, I hope, be gratified with the reſult of their labours.

Mr. Hamilton remained at Cerigo after the unfortunate 17th of September, to endeavour to recover any part of this truly-valuable cargo; for which purpoſe he tried every method, and at length ſucceeded in this deſirable end, by procuring divers from the Iſland of Samos.

It may not be unintereſting to your

your readers to know, that to the ſame gentlemen, Capt. Leake, Capt. Squire, and Mr. Hamilton, the learned world is indebted for a moſt important diſcovery, which was made known in a Memoir from Capt. Leake and Capt. Squire, preſented to the Antiquarian Society, on Thurſday Feb. 3, by Dr. Raine, containing an account of their having decyphered the inſcription on the Pillar at Alexandria, hitherto deemed illegible. By the inſcription it appears, that the Pillar was erected in honour of Dioclefian, not of Pompey, as has been commonly imagined. By the Memoir we find that this diſcovery was effected only by unremitting attention and perſeverance, the inſcription not being viſible but when the ſun ſhone obliquely on it.

F. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

BE pleaſed to aſſure Crito that I am truly ſorry if I have wounded the feelings, or miſrepreſented the ſentiments, of ſuch a man as he appears by his "apology" to be; (vol. LXXII. p. 1210.) If I had ever ſeen the "publication" which contains his "Epitaph on a Phyſician, &c." I ſhould probably have found ſomewhat there, which would have prevented my writing the "Lines" on that Epitaph. But, ſeeing the Epitaph only in the Poets corner of a country news-paper, and obſerving in it what ſeemed to me to be a *ſneer* on Chriſtian burial; I imagined that it had been inſerted by ſome enemy to Revealed Religion. It is well known that, for ſome years paſt, many news-papers, both in town and country, have been made vehicles of atheiſtical and ſeditious principles. In the province where I reſide, I have watched them well; and have ſuffered nothing to paſs without animadverſion, which ſeemed likely to taint the religious or political opinions of my neighbours. In juſtice to myſelf, I muſt requeſt you to reſtore the true and original reading of the laſt of my "Lines," which ran thus,

"They nor their *virtues* would be mourn'd or miſs'd."

As Crito gives it, it affords no ſpecimen of what he politely terms the "*vigour of my wing*:" the fault muſt have been in ſome tranſcriber.

Alſo in line 7, for "*the* laſt morn," read "*that* laſt morn:" and, in the note*, for "*in* Calton Hill," read "*on* Calton Hill:" and for "the ſons of ſuperſtition," read "ſuperſtitious men."

Crito will acknowledge that lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of his "Apology," are not applicable to any thing contained in my "Lines;" as I have not any where ſaid that Chriſtian burial can confer any benefit whatever on the "ſons of vice."

I entreat, Mr. Urban, your reſpectable correſpondent, to inform me what is the title of the "Publication" to which he alludes; that I may procure to myſelf the pleaſure of peruſing it.

THE AUTHOR of the LINES occaſioned by reading an EPITAPH on a PHYSICIAN, &c. &c.

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE DERVISE.

AMROW, the chief phyſician, and Iſcah, the good derviſe, began a journey together. Scarcely had they quitted the ſuburbs of Bagdat, before, the foot of Iſcah ſlipping, he was diſabled from purſuing his way; and Amrow went on without his companion. Sad were the Phyſician's thoughts, and his path was ſolitary. "Strange," cried he, "and cruel is that Providence, which extends its protection to the wicked, and neglects to watch over the footſteps of Iſcah!" No ſooner had he pronounced theſe words, than a man ruſhed upon him from a ſecret place, and with a blow beat him to the ground. Amrow, tendering his purſe, petitioned for his life. "Keep your purſe," replied the aſſaſſin; "and ſince you are not Iſcah, keep your life alſo." Amrow's wounds did not prevent him from proceeding; he purſued his way, but with different ſentiments. "Ya, Allah," cried he, "merciful and juſt art thou, who haſt reſcued Iſcah from the death which awaited him, and puniſhed Amrow for murmuring againſt thy decrees!"

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

THE biography of Francis Beaumont, master of the Charterhouse, an office to which he was appointed in 1617 "by the especial appointment of the king," I have been able to ascertain. He was second son of Nicholas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, in the county of Leicester, esq.; took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge (date and college not discovered); and died June 18, 1624. On his tomb in the Charterhouse chapel he is styled "Master of Artes, Esquier, late Master of this the King's Hospitall*." In the next volume of the History of Leicestershire some farther particulars of him, with an engraving of his bust, shall be inserted.

Of his namesake and relation (vol. LXXI. p. 1095) some interesting traits will be given in the same volume. It is remarkable that there were *four* Francis Beaumonts of this family, all living in 1615; and of these at least three were *poetical*: the Master of the Charterhouse, the Dramatic Writer, and Francis Beaumont a Jesuit. Having mentioned this circumstance to a friend who unites in his own person the talents of a Poet and an Antiquary; he favoured me with the following note: "As to the portrait of the great Dramatic Writer, Humphrey Moseley (his original publisher) says, 'I was very ambitious to have got Mr. Beaumont's picture, but could not possibly, though I spared no enquiry in those noble families whence he was descended; as also among the gentlemen that were of his acquaintance when he was of the Inner Temple.'—Vertue's portrait of him was engraved from an original in the possession of the Duke of Dorset; and there is a mezzotinto of him by J. Simon.—I have a good miniature in water colours, at the back of which is written, in a random hand, *Francis Beaumont, the Poet, by William Basir.* But it is much too old for a man of 30. Were it of him, it would be very curious. It has a very fine countenance; but the hair seems grey.—John William Baur was born in 1610, and could be only five years old at Beaumont's death. He does not appear ever to have been in England. Nor could Beaumont be much more than 30 at his death, by the inquisition on his father's death, which mentions his elder brother's age, as stated in your 'History,' p. 650."

I am of opinion, Mr. Urban, that my friend's portrait, which he has obligingly lent me, is that of Francis Beaugoût the Jesuit, who was nephew to the Dramatic Writer; and on that idea take the liberty of presenting it to your readers (*Plate I.*), contrasted with Vertue's portrait, both faithfully copied by Mr. Basire. J. N.

* See Malcolm's very satisfactory history of the Charterhouse, in his "Londinium Redivivum," p. 434.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

YOUR correspondent J. C. vol. LXXII. p. 1179, may parallel his earthen bottle with similar ones found in Essex, and communicated by Mr. King to the Antiquarian Society (Archæol. vol. V. p. 280); and E. W. will find resemblances of his Irish rings, &c. in the same work, vol. II. art. III. p. 53.

The complaint brought against the Society of Antiquaries by *.*. p. 1181, and the hints suggested, are certainly just; but is it not the case with all Societies which rise from small beginnings to eminence and wealth, that they lose sight of their original institution, or of the means of fulfilling it? Do we not see that, in charity as in literature, the temptation to ill-guided expence operates to the ruin of the institution? Hospitals, like literary rooms, *degenerate* into magnificence and parade, to the consumption of the very funds which have raised them to their height. The begging-box is open to every one. Unworthy members are admitted, to keep up the treasury and swell the number, though they know no more of the matter than the rufficks or journeymen to whom the British Museum used to be exhibited as a rare-shew, till the librarians were wearied out with doing nothing. The contrivance of the Council, stated by your correspondent, was at the time most justly reprobated; and from the composition of the Council, men of rank and honour, such a measure could hardly have been expected, had it not been thrown out, as he suggests, as a plan for extricating them out of debt. Nobody can disapprove a magnificent exhibition of buildings which are the very undefaced ornaments of our island, because nobody can foresee how soon it may become the fashion to *exter-*

nate them; and the very Society may, from motives of various intereſt, let in among them men who will glory in ſuch extermination. The reduction of the letter-preſs may be adviſable, but the ſcale of the engravings ſhould not be departed from. It is not to be ſuppoſed the Houſe of Commons, who have permitted one of our fineſt monuments to be pulled to pieces and diſfigured, would conſent to vote a ſum in aid of the expence of engraving Gothic architecture, particularly the eccleſiaſtical part of it. And, though they have voted the printing of Catalogues of MS libraries and records, they have not voted the *publication* of them; and the curious muſt depend on the want of taſte of the incurious to get, even for money, a copy of theſe articles, ſo intereſting to the publick at large.

But why dwell on the errors of theſe meaſures, when it may be, from the *civil wars* juſt breaking out in the ſaid Society, their progreſs may be totally ſtopped? The few men of ſcience among them may be frighted away, as the delay of publiſhing communications deters them from making them, and leads them to prefer your *quick delivery* to the tardy manœuvres of an Antiquary Society Council—without a leader. What ſhall we ſay to that procraſtination in ſubmitting the Roſetta inſcription to the world at large, when the reſt of Europe, from France to Sweden, are in poſſeſſion of exemplars, and have ſent out elucidations? To what purpoſe ſend to the two Univerſities caſts in plaſter, to be locked up in caſes, and delay the publication of the explanations already offered? Mr. Urban has the merit of holding a Society of Antiquaries *in formâ mmore*; and long may the Gentleman's Magazine be the recipient of diſcoveries of which its Conductor is ſo communicative.

Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

PERUSING your correſpondent ***'s ſentiments (vol. LXXII. p. 1181) on the publication of our Cathedrals by the Society of Antiquaries; my mind was carried back to that evening laſt Spring, when the propoſal reſpecting the augmentation of the contributions of the members in aid of this fund was debated in their meeting-room; where theſe identical ideas were held forth, for the ſame reaſons, and for the ſame purpoſes. I am at no loſs to fix on the very learned and worthy gentleman who has, Mr. Urban, in your Miſcellany, thus favoured us with his thoughts, what ſhould be the fate of the publication alluded to. As I am patronized by a part of the Society, who think more of the architectural merits of our Cathedrals, and leſs of an advance of their ſubſcriptions to forward the work of their illuſtration, than him "I have in my eye;" I think it expedient, in duty to them, and in juſtice to myſelf, to inform your correſpondent, and that particular diviſion of members who ſupported him on the ſaid debating night, the cauſes why and wherefore the engravings of the Cathedrals are given to the world in the way ſhewn in thoſe of Exeter, Bath, and Durham.

As the Views, Elevations, Plans, &c. of our Cathedrals, introduced into the Monaſticon, County Hiſtories, and other deſcriptive writings, in detached prints, and the like, were brought out on ſuch ſmall-ſized plates merely to preſent the maſs of each building under diſcuſſion, or as picturesque appearances produced by the ſkill of the Artiſt, in a certain diſpoſal of light and ſhade toward what is called "effect" in drawing; an effect of that kind we perceive when gazing on an object with the eyes half open, in a ſort of dim faſcination on the ſenſes, whereby we catch a momentary gleam of the ſublime; ſuch ſort of pencilled performances tending more to accredit the modern Delineator than the antient Architect. Hence it was conceived as an undertaking to the honour of the country (originating, if I am not miſinformed, with Majeſty itſelf) for the Society of Antiquaries to bring out a ſeries of the Cathedrals by Plans, Elevations, and detail of parts; not alone to pleaſe the eye by the beauties of the whole diſplay, but to give information and inſtruction to the riſing generation of Antiquaries and Architectural Profeſſors. It was conſidered expedient, as our Cathedrals have in their deſigns ſuch an endleſs variety of parts, to give the long line of each elevation, both externally and internally (exhibiting in ſuch elevations at every ten or fifteen feet ſome material change in the architectural parts), not in partial and mutilated compilations, as adviſed, Mr. Urban, by your correſpondent, but to ſuch a ſcale that the leading characters might be rendered

dered conſpicuous and intelligible. And, further, it was concluded, that, by adding examples of the upriſhts in a diviſion of the ſeveral ſtories, the monuments, ſcreens, and decorations moſt worthy of notice to a ſecond or more enlarged ſcale than the general one, the whole collection would come more ſatisfactory to the attention and ſtudy of the real admirers and profeſſional immitators of our National Architecture, than if the illuſtration were devoid of ſuch neceſſary and uſeful details.

What futile objections, what unfounded arguments, do men make uſe of to diſcountenance an undertaking, when they themſelves are adverſe to the purſuit! I do not heſitate to ſay your correſpondent's propoſitions, Mr. Urban, betray a mind of too confined a ſcope to be concerned in a buſineſs of that magnitude, ſuch as the bringing into public notice the glories of our antient religious edifices. His eſſay, I ſuſpect, has other ends in view; no leſs an aim than to do away *entirely* ſo noble an undertaking. But why have recourſe to a plauſible, an ambiguous, a circuitous route, to undermine the cauſe? Why, Mr. Urban, does not this maſked friend come forward and *openly* avow his purpoſe? Let him expreſs his *doubts* that I am incompetent to the employ of ſurveying and drawing from our Cathedrals; let him *hint* that my experience and accuracy in point of laying down their arrangements, and aſſigning to each its due appropriation, is much to be ſuſpected, and highly to be cenſured; and, when bringing forth his *proofs*, let him *own* that he has not my welfare at heart. Then will the motives of his diſlike to the publication appear in their true colours; not to the *large* ſize of the paper, type, the *ſmallneſs* of the hiſtoric part, or to the "rabble" his fellows, an order (whereby he is pleaſed to diſtinguiſh the late elected members; we however ſuppoſe he excepts certain princes, dukes, lords, knights, &c. &c.); but to me, who am ſo *great* an obſtruction in the way of thoſe who bow to the new ſyſtem of altering and *improving* the Cathedral Churches of this kingdom.

Yours, &c. J. C——.

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, Feb.* 7.

AS the moſt erroneous accounts, as it reſpects the time, place, and circumſtances, of the loſs of the Hon. East India Company's ſhip *Hindoſtan*, Edward Balſton, Eſq. Captain, have appeared in moſt of the public prints, and even in your generally accurate Miſcellany, you may perhaps not object to the inſertion of the following correct ſtatement of that lamentable diſaſter.

During the ſevere of gale of wind at Eaſt, which commenced on Sunday, January the 9th, until Tueſday afternoon, the Hindoſtan, which was at anchor in the Queen's Channell, off Margate, apparently rode in ſafety till the cloſe of that day, when the gale appeared ſomewhat abated. Soon after five in the evening, the flaſhes of guns were obſerved from the ſhip, and were continued at uncertain intervals till after ten. The ſuppoſition of our mariners was, that the Hindoſtan had ſtood in need of aſſiſtance from the India yacht, which was in attendance, and from her leaving off firing that it had been afforded. However, from the ſtate of the wind and the ſea, it was impoſſible for any boats to put off from our harbour till paſt twelve o'clock, when the Lord Nelſon, manned with 16 brave fellows (among whom was one of her owners, John Brothers, and at whoſe ſolicitation they principally went,) put off from the pier, at the hazard of their lives and the riſk of their boat, and providentially reached the ſhip ſoon after two in the morning, little ſuſpecting to find her in the diſtreſſing and deplorable ſtate which they then beheld; her main and mizen maſts gone, with the greateſt part of her hull under water, and unaccompanied by the yacht, which had attended her before dark. But oh! how were the feelings of our brave neighbours touched (as they had ſuppoſed the ſloop had preſerved the crew) on their nearer approach, to behold the bows of the ſhip, and what rigging remained, blackened with the bodies of the diſtreſſed ſufferers; and when within hail, the cries of the unfortunate beings cauſed tears to bedew thoſe faces, which are not wont to turn pale when they are frequently expoſed to the approach of death in his moſt terrific forms. But words cannot deſcribe their feelings, any more than their prudence and intrepidity in approaching the wreck; ſuffice it to ſay, that after encouraging the crew, and enforcing the neceſſity of coolneſs and deliberation, which were immediately complied

plied with, and were manifeſt from the men obeying their officers, they ſucceeded, after a moſt painful anxiety and fatigue of more than four hours, in reſcuing all the ſurviving officers, conſiſting of the captain, pilot, mates, and men, to the amount together of one hundred and eight perſons, with the loſs of only two more, who dropped paſt the boat and were drowned; as ſeveral others had done, and were with great difficulty ſaved. When they had gotten the greateſt part of theſe on-board their boat, and day-light was come, the yacht returned to the ſhip, and aſſiſted in ſaving the few that then remained on the wreck, being Mr. Turner, the ſecond officer, and 20 men: ſo that 129 men were ſaved out of the crew of 143; the ſufferers therefore were 14 perſons, the greateſt part of whom were ſwept from the raft, when they attempted to leave the ſhip before the arrival of the boat, and among whom the ſurgeon, cook, Mr. Clark paſſenger *, and it is feared all the midſhipmen but one, were included.

About one o'clock on Wedneſday they landed them all in ſafety at Whitſtable, bleſſed with the grateful thanks of theſe more than 100 men, thus providentially reſcued from the boſom of the aweful deep. It is hoped, and indeed expected, that the Eaſt India Company will handſomely reward † theſe brave ſixteen men, who have thus ſaved the lives of ſuch a conſiderable number of citizens, and thereby foregone the opportunity of amaſſing conſiderable property, which was ſwimming about them in all directions.

It appears the Hindoſtan had nearly rode out the lee-tide well; and the pilot thinking it neceſſary to heave-in the cable to prevent the ſhip tailing on the ſand, on the turn of the tide the attempt was made; but a ſudden ſquall coming on, it was found ſhe had taken the ground. Every effort being ineffectual to get her off, the main and mizen maſt were cut by the board, and the boats got over the ſide, but were immediately ſtaved when they came in contact with the ſides of the veſſel. They then endeavoured to form ſome raſts, but theſe were no ſooner truſted to the waves than they were beat to pieces: no other reſource was then afforded but of ſecuring themſelves on the little rigging that yet remained; and after ſuffering the greateſt hardſhip from the inclemency of the weather and the violence of the ſea, during five or ſix hours, when even the hairs of their heads were clotted with icicles, they were reſcued as above deſcribed.

Before the laſt of the crew were reſcued from the wreck, the ſhip had parted in two, and is ſince entirely gone to pieces; but, through the perſeverance and indefatigable labour of the ſailors from this and the neighbouring ports, a very conſiderable part of her lading has been recovered from the bottom of the deep; and amongſt the reſt, about 11,000l. worth of dollars, which have been ſafely lodged in Meſſrs. Cobb's hands. The place where ſhe ſtruck was on the wedge of Margate ſand, almoſt directly off that port, at the diſtance of about ten miles from the ſhore.

No blame can poſſibly attach either to the captain, the pilot, or the men, as the accident was totally unforeſeen; and every perſon, when it had happened, conducted himſelf with the greateſt propriety, and uſed every exertion for the preſervation of the ſhip, and the good of the ſervice on which they were employed. Z. C.

* Mr. Clark's body has ſince been found in the wreck, and was interred at Margate by his brother. Another affecting circumſtance to Mr. Clark's family happened on the very ſame day as the loſs of the ſhip, in the death of his father in London.

† They have given 500 guineas. EDIT.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XV.

I SHALL dedicate the whole of this paper to the communications of two or three correſpondents.

To the AUTHOR of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

I am convinced I need not inform a Projector of your turn, that much of the phraſeology of the Engliſh language is metaphorical, and borrowed from the moſt common, and, what ſome reckon, the moſt vulgar trades and occupations. This you muſt be ſenſible is the caſe, every time you act candidly and *above board*, and every time that in *handling* a ſubject, you chuſe to take *freſh ground*, or avoid *interlarding* your matter with digreſſions, and thereby *breaking the thread* of your diſcourſe.

Among theſe borrowed alluſions which we have *ſtuffed* into the common *ſervice*, there is one in every body's *mouth*, and applied to many authors

thors of the laſt and preſent generation, and this is uſed when we ſay that they have *coined* new words. At what time this liberty was firſt taken with the *Mint*, I know not; it may, perhaps, be coeval with the mint itſelf. Our coinage, it is well known, was greatly reformed in King William's reign, when the *mill* was adopted inſtead of the *hammer*: but perhaps the phraſe *coining words* may, as I have hinted, be much older; for, from the way in which ſome of our new words are *executed*, from the want of a *clear head*, a *legible inſcription*, and a proper *reverſe*, we may ſay with as much propriety that they are *hammered*, as that they are milled.

But in whatever way this queſtion may be determined, I am as fond of *ſimilitude* as John Bunyan, and cannot therefore but diſcover many beauties in comparing the manufacture of a new word to the operations of the Mint, ſince ſome words are coined which are really "as good as gold," while others are not worth more than counterfeits, and can only paſs *among a number*. And as there are ſome *coins* which can only be found in the cabinets of the curious, or in the pockets of the rich, ſo there are ſome of our *new words* which become the mouths only of the learned or the great.

But, Mr. Projector, you cannot be ignorant that the practice of *coining new words* has occaſioned many diſputes in the learned world, which every lover of peace and uniformity would wiſh to ſee ſettled by a fixed ſtandard. Some conſider it as a capital felony, for which the convicts deſerve to be drawn on a hurdle through Pater-noſter row, pilloried in Grub-ſtreet, and afterwards executed in the Reviews according to the ſtatute of criticiſm; while others are of opinion that certain perſons may be privileged to *coin* words which the literary world are then to receive into currency.

I ſhould myſelf incline to the latter opinion, if it had been previouſly agreed who were the perſons to whom a privilege ſhould be given, which, as far as reſpects money, has been in all nations reſerved by the exiſting governments as too dangerous for any ſubject to poſſeſs. But authorities are here ſilent, and within the laſt century words have obtained a circulation among us, which we can with ſome difficulty trace to the coiners, but which have been adopted more for their beauty, or ſuppoſed beauty, than from any defect in the *regular* iſſues from the authorized mint.

And this, by the way, ſuggeſts to me a previous queſtion, and of more importance than even that of the privilege of coining: I mean, whether there is ſuch a defect in our regular circulating ſpecie, as to oblige us to call in any part for re-coining, or to have recourſe to an entire new coinage? This queſtion ſeems to be determined in the affirmative by various claſſes of people, and, in general, by all who readily adopt whatever new-coined words appear, whoever may have been their inventors.

People of faſhion, in particular, have a ſet of new words, very ſhining and poliſhed in appearance, which obtain among them a large circulation, however unſhapely and uncouth they may ſeem in the eyes of collectors, and although they are refuſed in all legal tenders. They are admirably adapted, however, for the traffick of certain great houſes in Pall Mall and St. James's ſtreet, and from their being very widely circulated, in *looſe change*, by certain female Bankers and lettered Counteſſes*, they are, in compliance with a very cuſtomary pronunciation, known by the name of *Buzz-igans*.

Perſons in a lower rank of life, who content themſelves with the manners of faſhion at ſecond-hand, have likewiſe a pretty extenſive coinage of words, ſuch as *bore*, *quiz*, *twaddle*, *tippy*, &c. which are poorly executed as to the *die*, and may be very eaſily counterfeited. They are of ſmall value, and given among the *poor* in the parks and play-houſes, and, if I underſtand the matter right, ſeem to come under the denomination of *tradeſmen's tokens*.

Modern philoſophers are another claſs who have long deplored the ſcarcity of our ſpecie for *their* wants, and have conſequently entered into the *coining line*, melting down the good old metal of *religion*, *order*, *government*, *ſocial affections*, into *ſuperſtition*, *bigotry*, *energies*, *perfectibilities*, and other counterfeits which have lately been too much in circulation, but are now principally confined to

* My correſpondent ſeems here to allude to thoſe ladies who keep Faro Banks and E. O. tables, and whom the late worthy Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench noticed in terms not very gallant.

their

their own narrow circles, or are to be found in the cabinets of those collectors who form museums of any kind of trash whatever, more with a view to record the absurdities of their times, than from any value they set upon the articles themselves. It is much to the credit, however, of our legal coinage, that when these philosophers began to establish their trade, they could not find in our language words which could possibly be hammered into their meaning. By the use of a proportion of French metal, mixed with some of the base kind from their own mines, they endeavoured for a while to make their principles pass with the unsuspecting; but the cheat was soon discovered by weighing a *crown* against any quantity of their counterfeits, and especially was brought into disgrace when some of the coiners attempted a few years ago to get at the *Tower* mark.

There is another class who, although it does not strictly come within the imputation of coining, has an equal share in the debasement of our current coin. This class is composed of those who, taking up the same opinion of the want of a circulating medium, are eager to import foreign coin, and particularly French. This has had a very considerable effect on the commodities in which this country formerly dealt, in so much that we have now no *lovers of the arts*, but in their stead a description of people called *amateurs*: no actor now makes a *first appearance*, although a great many have this year made their *debut*. Our ladies, I am sorry to betray family secrets so much as to make this remark, no longer use *shifts*, but a sort of, I know not what, they call a *chemise*; on the other hand, however, I must confess that female character and chastity have been so extensively promoted, that a kept woman is no longer heard of, although some gentlemen prefer a *chere amie* to a wife, which I suppose is a better sort of domestic; and as to bad women or strumpets, as they used to be called, there are no such animals in the kingdom, notwithstanding occasionally we hear of a *demirep* or a *fille de joye*. The abominable crime of adultery has also vanished, and it is with some difficulty that we can recollect the idea of it, by being now and then told of a lady having made a *faux pas*, or of a gentleman having a *tendresse* for his friend's wife.

These premises being considered, Mr. Projector, I come now to the purpose of my letter, which is to suggest to your meditation, the propriety of a project to remedy the evils of *coining*, and also of the importation of foreign pieces. In what manner this is to be contrived, I shall not pretend to suggest, as that might seem to interfere with your projectorial wisdom; but I hope you will first determine the grand question, whether our language be so impoverished by time and use as to render a new coinage of words necessary: and then you may with some propriety enter upon the consideration of what individual or individuals are to be permitted the privilege of coining. The present state of our coinage sufficiently shews that it ought to be placed in some hands of great authority, for the wise reasons that all governments have thought fit to reserve it as a power belonging to the crown; and I trust it will be found that the same necessity exists in the commonwealth of letters. I am, sir, your humble servant,

OLD BULLION.

My correspondent's request will require consideration. The evils he complains of have not escaped my inspection; but he must be aware that it is presumption in an individual to dictate to a government, although it be the common presumption of Projectors.

The grievance complained of by my next correspondent comes more immediately within my province.

To the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

Although you have now completed a year's lucubrations, without taking into consideration the affairs of the stage, yet I hope you do not mean so far to depart from the custom of your predecessors as to omit that amusement. Its present state may afford you many reflections suited to the nature of your paper, which I shall not here anticipate. Permit me, however, to point out one abuse which has grown of late years into a most shameful enormity, and seems to call loudly for reformation.

It is commonly said, that the stage is much reformed from what it was in the licentious days of Charles II. and that there is less immorality and indecency in our plays. This I am not unwilling to allow, although a lover of the drama will probably regret that our wit disappeared with our indecency, and that when we became moral we became

became dull. Be this as it may, of late years we seem to be falling into a species of immorality which is not of the kind that is likely to bring wit with it—I mean the habit of cursing and swearing so very general in our new comedies. I can remember the time when a very favourite actor, who could presume a little upon the indulgence of the town, would *rap out*, as we say, an oath which was not to be found in his author; yet an actor of less popularity would not at that period have ventured upon this insult to refined manners, and, I may add, to the religion of his country. But the case now is so much altered, that our dramatic writers provide their favourite actors with a stated quantity of *damnees*, which must be committed to memory with equal attention as any other words of the part, and I should not wonder if an actor should hereafter be d—n'd for misplacing a curse, or a play be hissed for being deficient in oaths.

I have had my attention particularly directed to this subject by the extracts lately given in the Reviews of some of these new plays, in which the author seems to be *upon oath* on every thing he says, and the spectator, on his return from the theatre, may say, with all the gravity of a justice, "Sworn before me, this 26th of February." I cannot help thinking, Sir, that such authors abuse the patience of the publick rather too much. The publick allows them the privilege of being as dull as they please; and managers, if we may judge from recent plays, no more expect wit in a play than in a sermon. It is too much, therefore, seeing they are so highly privileged, that they should introduce the language of the streets, and that of the lowest of the streets too, in a place where we at least expect decent if not elegant language, and polished dialogue.

I am convinced, Sir, that the enormity of which I complain would appear incredible to those who are not frequenters of the theatre; but I can now appeal to the printed records of the stage. It well known that the custom of writing plays is now to fit a certain kind of language for a certain kind of actor, and this is called "taking his measure" for the part. In consequence of this very wise practice (which, by the way, shews that our dramatic authors have no eye to distant fame), I could point out the actors who are thus regularly supplied with oaths and curses, because they are supposed to have a particular nack at uttering them with a sort of emphatic sound which passes for wit, and in the vicinity of Dyott-street or Billingsgate really may be wit.

I hope, Sir, that when you take into consideration the state of the theatre, you will not omit this striking improvement. I am, Sir, yours,

A PLAY-GOER.

My correspondent has at least truth on his side. The abuse of which he complains is too common and obvious to require proof. It has been increasing for the last ten years; but it has been so frequently adverted to in the public prints without remedy on the part of those who are the guardians of the stage, that what my correspondent recommends seems to be more within the province of the magistrate than of the moralist. The latter, however, may be permitted to remark as somewhat very singular, that an indecency should be tolerated in what is reckoned our most refined amusement, which is banished by general consent from all companies, except the lowest.

Although these letters have completed my allowance of room, I am inclined to admit another from a facetious correspondent; to whom, however, I must hint, that he has every claim to my attention, except that of originality.

To the AUTHOR of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

As you recommend brevity to your correspondents, I hope you will insert this letter, from, your humble servant,

A FRIEND TO DISCUSSION.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

IT is undoubtedly incumbent on every individual of the community to exert himself to the extent of his ability in promoting its interests. Fully sensible of this, I do not hesitate in laying before your readers a rough sketch of an institution which has floated in my imagination for some time past. Many concurring circumstances, not necessary to be mentioned, turned my attention to this particular train of thinking. Neither will it be required to enter into an exordium upon liberality; that is the peculiar characteristic of Britons. If a charitable endeavour on the part of an individual bears a trace of public benefit, a thousand evi-

dences

dences exiſt to ſhew how greatly he is encouraged.

My wiſhes reſpecting the poor laws can avail nothing; I will therefore leave them as they are: but, as their defects are within the reach of alleviation, let them be deprived of power to injure thoſe whom they were intended to protect. They demand that each pariſh ſhould provide for ſuch of its inhabitants as ſhall at another time reſide in a diſtant diſtrict, and require pecuniary aid. A year's ſervitude gains a ſettlement within a pariſh; a tenant is equally entitled to it who pays certain taxes for the ſame period. Well; a wretched being, influenced by deſpair, leaves his pariſh; he wanders for ſubſiſtence far from his ſettlement, and finally reſides 40, 50, or 100 miles diſtant. What ſay Law and Cuſtom? Watch over that intruder, leſt illneſs overtake him, and, penury aſſiſting, he become a burthen to our pariſh. The humanity of overſeers and churchwardens is of no avail; Law and Cuſtom *demand* that the intereſts of the pariſh be protected: how *can* they be ſo, otherwiſe than by ſending the ſufferer back to his pariſh? But, is he in a ſtate fit for travelling? will he be accommodated with a liter and careful bearers? are the pangs of illneſs to be ſoftened even by careful removal? No, they are not; neither will his conveyance be a liter; it is a cart, a waggon, a ſtage coach. Can it be believed that the guardians of the poor do otherwiſe than curſe thoſe obligations which compel them to ſuch meaſures? They are innocent; Cuſtom only is guilty. My plan is, to relieve them from this neceſſity. Let the liberal-minded members of every pariſh in the kingdom enter into a charitable aſſociation and an annual ſubſcription for the expreſs and only purpoſe of providing a houſe, nurſes, phyſician, and ſurgeon, for the reception and cure of thoſe whoſe caſes are of the preceding deſcription. Define the objects of this charity thus: A man or woman, that the guardians of the poor were about to remove to their own pariſh, *who were ill of any diſorder*, to be received, and every effort made for their recovery; in caſe of death, the inſtitution to bury them. When completely recovered, let them *then* be removed, according to law, to their own ſettlement, if judged neceſſary. Admit none other upon our plan; and provide the moſt rigid regulations that can be deviſed, to prevent impoſition by the introduction of *real* members of the pariſh. This plan is ſo ſimple in itſelf, requires ſo little money for its ſupport, and is ſo neceſſary, I cannot but flatter myſelf it will be adopted. Surely not ſix caſes of this kind will occur (upon an average) annually in each pariſh; and the illneſs of each individual would probably be of but ſhort duration. Surgeons and phyſicians might be found who would attend ſo ſmall a number *gratis*. The principal expence would be the houſe, the nurſe, furniture, and medicines. Theſe are the charges; what the reward? Inexpreſſible ſatisfaction, ever attendant on the exerciſe of humanity. If ſuch a ſociety ſhould be *formed* in the pariſh of St. Pancras, I pledge myſelf to contribute two guineas a year. J. P. Malcolm.

Will J. M. of Wincheſter favour me ſo far as to explain the *real* meaning of indulgences granted to procure money for erecting of churches? Many of thoſe for building the antient church of St. Paul's I have lately had in my hands. Sir William Dugdale quotes them in his Hiſtory of that venerable ſtructure, particularly p. 12.

"Roger, ſurnamed Niger, then biſhop of London, being the main cauſe thereof; who procured an indulgence of 11 days pardon to all ſuch as ſhould *ſide peccatis ſuis vere penitentibus, confeſſis, et contritis*, being truly confeſſed and contrite of their ſins) come with devotion thereto; which indulgence was to ſtand good alſo on the anniverſary of the ſaid dedication for ever."

What is a releaſe from 40 days penance? If from penance for crimes *to be committed*, how are they to be juſtified? That that was the caſe the words do certainly imply; and they apply to millions not then born. Theſe queſtions are put in perfect good-will and charity by J. P. Malcolm.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 20.

My ſons are too much advanced to enjoy the propoſed advantage from Nauticus's plan, p. 6; but it has my beſt wiſhes, however, for the ſake of others. He may command twenty guineas from me towards the outfit; and my agent ſhall afterwards pay the ſchool five pounds annually. Would not the New Foreſt be a proper place for the ſite? A grant of a ſufficient quantity of land, I preſume, would not be very difficult.

William Perry, (16) *Navy Surgeon, at Meſſrs. R. and A. Taylors', Navy Agents, Surrey Street, Strand.*

Mr.

STONE CROSSES, in DEVON, WILTS, & CORNWALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

AS ſeveral of your correſpondents have occaſionally enquired about STONE CROSSES, I herewith ſend you *(Plate II.)* ſlight, but I believe correct *ſketches* of three, which are reſpectively ſituated in Devonſhire, Wiltſhire, and Cornwall.

No. 1 conſiſts of a block of granite, which has been cut into an octagon ſhape, and fixed in a large baſe, repreſenting the Calvary croſs of heraldry. This is in the village of Alphington, about one mile Weſt of Exeter, on the ſide of the road leading from that city to Plymouth.

The archetype of No. 2 is ſtill ſtanding in the town of Cricklade, co. Wilts, and diſplays ſome taſte and ſculpture in its conſtruction; for we obſerve a ſingular difference between this, and thoſe of No. 1 and 3, the latter being merely ſquared with a little chiſſeling; and No. 1, though more worked upon, is not ornamented. That at Cricklade is materially different in ſhape, character, and ſituation, and was moſt probably appropriated to a different purpoſe; No. 1 being by the road ſide, and No. 3 in the midſt of open, dreary moors, far from human habitation or religious building; but this is in the middle of a ſtreet, and the ſhaft with a baſe elevated on five ſteps. The ſhaft, tapering upwards, ſupports an ornamented capital on corbel heads, with niches, columns, crockets, pediments; &c. The original of No. 3 is fixed on the "wide waſte" of Caraton down, co. Cornwall, and conſiſts of one block, with a rounded head bearing the couped croſs. It may be worthy of remark, that this ſolitary pillar, evidently a Chriſtian monument, is ſituated near a *Druidical temple* called the Hurlers *. Croſſes of this ſhape abound in Cornwall; alſo many others of different forms. Indeed, I found one in Burian church-yard, and another in the church-yard of Callington, bearing rude ſculptures of the Crucifixion; and others with four holes perforated near the top, and ſome with various ornaments on the ſhafts †.

Want of leiſure prevents me *at preſent* from entering into farther particulars, or offering ſome remarks on the claſſification and arrangement of ſtone croſſes, ſingle upright ſtones, market croſſes, preaching croſſes, weeping croſſes, croſſes of memorial, &c.; nor perhaps would it be prudent for me now, as I *propoſe* to do it in the third volume of "The Beauties of Wiltſhire," which I am *occaſionally* employed in writing and arranging.

As ſome of your readers may wiſh farther information on this ſubject, allow me to refer them to the thirteenth volume of the Archæologia, where they will find a curious, ingenious, and intereſting diſſertation on Stone Croſſes, &c. by the worthy and learned Thomas Aſtle, eſq. keeper of the records in the Tower of London.

Having *given* a *little* information, permit me to ſolicit a little in return; for I am confident there are many of your readers who are *willing and capable* of contributing much knowledge to the preſent ſtock of Literary Antiquity, if they were acquainted with a proper channel, and could communicate with confidence. In the third volume of the Beauties of Wiltſhire, which will compleat that work, I hope to convince you, Mr. Urban, and my readers, that I have not been idle ſince the firſt portion appeared, nor miſapplied my *eyes, ears, and underſtanding*. And I alſo hope that I have profited by the advice and remarks of every judicious critick. In this volume I propoſe to give a circumſtantial hiſtory of the abbeys of MALMSBURY and LACOCK, accompanied with ſome particulars tending to elucidate the *hiſtory* and *characteriſtics* of *Saxon*, *Norman*, and *Engliſh* architecture. On this head I ſhall have frequent occaſion of referring to your valuable Antiquarian Magazine, where the zealous and ſcientific oppoſer of Architectural Innovation has depoſited ſo much valuable knowledge concerning our eccleſiaſtical antiquities. Strange to ſay, that a great portion of mankind, and indeed many topographical writers are confuſed, or totally ignorant of this ſubject, which is certainly the moſt curious, intereſting, and important, of all Engliſh Antiquities; for we have no other where ſo much taſte, talent, and time were employed, as in conſtructing our *magnificent cathedrals*.

Another ſubject which has occupied much of my attention and enquiry is DRUIDISM; which carries the retroſpective mind to "days of yore," and at once excites our aſtoniſhment and curioſity.

* See "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. II. p. 287. † Ib. p. 494.

curiosity. AVEBURY was probably the grand national temple (I must use this term for the present) of the *bards, druids, &c.*; and when I *describe* the place and its remains, it seems requisite that I should *endeavour* to concentrate the most *material, probable,* and *true* information on the subject. This I will attempt, and will promise to do it with deliberate caution, and free from systematic partiality. I know the magical delusions of this mysterious subject; and, having seen others enchanted into the regions of fancy, and playing with self-created theories, I hope to guard against those quicksands on which other adventurers have been impelled. A Stukeley, a Borlase, and a Rowland, made it their *common hobby*, their *every-day* back; but I have many nags to mount, consequently shall not suffer one to carry me so far and so long as to run restive on the course of credibility, and acquire a controuling power. On these heads then, Mr. Urban, I shall be glad to receive any hints, remarks, or descriptions, from your correspondents; or concerning the towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Castle Coombe, Wootton Basset, Highworth, Swindon, Cricklade, &c. Whatever may be communicated or entrusted to me, shall be *thankfully acknowledged*, and *punctually returned*, by yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

18, *Wilderness Row, Goswell-str.*

*** One word to your correspondent J. C. who has referred to "The Beauties of Wiltshire," in p. 1014 of your last volume. I beg leave to inform this brave and dauntless champion of antient Architecture, that Mr. Malcolm did not mention *that work* in the preceding number, but "The Beauties of England and Wales;" where the view of St. Catharine's chapel is *correctly* engraved from a drawing made on the spot by Mr. E. Dayes; and that the *part* alluded to is correctly copied from the original, I can assert from having minutely examined it, and every other part of that *singular* structure, in September 1802. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

THE following efficacious remedy, in the case of any kind of eruptive fever, deserves that extensive circulation which your Magazine will give it. On the first symptoms of sickness, take a small tumbler full of water strongly impregnated with camomile and magnesia, adding a table-spoonful of citron Narbonne honey. Repeat this three or four times a day, it will effectually carry off the disorder. The same ingredients, prepared in a diet-drink, have a surprizing effect on weak debilitated constitutions, even when incapable of taking either food or exercise. A CONVALESCENT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13, 1802.

HAVING occasion to pass a month at Dover, which at all times, from its being the key to the Continent, is a scene of much bustle, and more particularly at present, by the general discharge of men from the navy, overflows with sailors out of employ; yet instead of those scenes of drunkenness, prophane swearing, and riot, so disgraceful to other sea-port towns, I was most agreeably surprised at the orderly good conduct of the sea-faring people here in general. This struck me more particularly last week, during the poll for their members of Parliament; which, though it lasted four days, and eagerly engaged the attention of the freemen voters, as well as the whole body of the inhabitants, for the different candidates, yet still there was no rioting or quarrels in the streets or alehouses, either by day or night.

The good effects of this general orderly conduct of the inhabitants of Dover, appear in their general comfort.

Habits of industry give them an early taste for domestic happiness in the married state, and the honest earnings of their labour give them the power of indulging it. They are generally blest with a numerous offspring of fine healthy children, who are all comfortably cloathed and well fed. The consequence is that, for its size, the population of Dover exceeds every other place, being computed to contain above 14,000 inhabitants.

If you think these few cursory observations thrown out by the writer from the best motives of exciting other communities to follow a good example; or that this tribute of praise from an obscure individual may be agreeable to the industrious, virtuous inhabitants of Dover; by giving them to the publick, you will share with me in the pleasure of aiming at least to do good. R. B.

SIR,

SIR, *To* A—— R——, *Eſq.* 25 *Jan.* 1795.

AS you have been pleaſed to ſignify your pleaſure in having a chronological account of my progreſs in learning, I take the freedom in preſenting you with the accompanying hiſtorical and chronological journal of my life, together with notes to the terms therein mentioned.

What I have ſtated in my journal is nothing but a ſeries of hints relative to the ſeveral degrees of my annual advancement in education, and alſo the ſeveral performances that have been done by me. It is the ſuperſtitious opinion of ſome Indians, that the epoch of their birth is not to be revealed to another; yet I have ſet forth my natal* day plainly in the journal, having nothing to conceal from you, who are my patron, as well as Dr. Anderſon.

I am, &c. TEROOVERCAUDOO MOOTIAH.

Journal of the Life of TEROOVERCAUDOO MOOTIAH.

EPOCH of my nativity, the 22d of Auvănii, the year Veſhŏŏ, that is,

1761, Sept. 2.

1766. 5th current.—I was put under the tuition of a Brămhănă[a], a tutor, by name Sălehmănă Eyăr, who taught me to read and write the Sănſcrită[b], Malabar[c] and Gentoo[d] languages, eſpecially the firſt two.

1772. Oct. 7; 11th near the beginning.—I was initiated in the Perſian language under a Muſſulman named Abdul Hakeem Saheb.

1774. 13th current.—I was educated by a Mărăttă[e] Bramhana, of the name of Sankara Rauv, in the rudiments of the Maratta language.

13th current, towards the end.—I finiſhed all my ſcholaſtic readings in the foregoing five languages.

1775. Sept. 13; 14 near the beginning.—I received my education in Cāuvĭă[f], Nătăca[g], Alăncărăh, &c. of the Sanſcrita language, from two eminent poets of the Bramhanaceel tribe, by name Emba Eyangar[i] and Rajava-Acharyar; ſo that in a ſhort time I became able to compoſe verſes in that language.

1776. 15th current.—I was inſtructed by one Vădsŏgănădă Pandărăm, a moſt learned man of the ſame Caſt to which I belong, in the acromatic part of Tamil learning; that is to ſay, in the moſt excellent and copious grammar of the Tamil[k] language, intituled, Tolcappeam[l], and in other books dependent on it, *viz.* Cariky[m], Nannool[n], Elackanavelackum[o], &c. and alſo in poetical works, ſuch as Teroovalloovar[p], Chintamaney[q], Peria Pooranam[r], Negendoo[s], Tevakaram[t], &c. &c.

1777. Nov. 4; 16th, near beginning.—I was ſtill acquiring ſkill in compoſing proſe and verſes in the high and poetical Tamil.

16th current.—I began to learn Veyakarana[v] and Tarka Saſtra[u] under two learned Brahmanas, named Ramaſtre and Coopoorama Saſtre[w].

1779. 18th current.—I received my education in Siddautoo Agama[x] from Vataranga Saſtre, a diſtinguiſhed Bramhana theologiſt.

1780. Oct. 12; 20th, near the beginning.—I was recommended to the miſſionary the Rev. Philip Fabricius, with whom I read an Engliſh book, called "The Preceptor," treating of morals, geography, chronology, &c. &c.

20th, near the end.—I began to ſtudy the elements of the Latin language under Mr. Walter; but in a ſhort time he departed this life.

N. B. So my worthy father Teroovercadoo-Ramalinga Modeliar has, at the expence of a vaſt deal of money, cauſed me to be educated in the aforeſtated manner, and has alſo furniſhed me with an abundance of Sanſcrita and Malabar books, and alſo with a number of Engliſh authors, of which I have a library.

1782. I continued to amuſe myſelf with peruſing the Sanſcrita and Malabar authors, ſuch as Etchuſa[y], Poorana[z], &c.; and alſo Engliſh books, ſuch

* There is a verſe in the Sanſcrita, enjoining that a man ſhould keep nine things ſecret; viz. his age, wealth, family matters, ſecret incantation, phyſick, enjoyment (of women), charity, honour, and diſgrace: but, according to the judicious interpretation of this verſe, the epoch of one's nativity is not to be declared to a foe or a conjuror, for he would avail himſelf of it in his diabolical arts. The ſaid verſes are not, therefore, applicable to the preſent caſe of a *patron* and a *client*.

as the Old and New Testament, William Ward's large English Grammar, Chambers's and Johnson's Dictionaries, &c.

N. B. In the interim, a proud monk of my tribe wrote a treatise, in the most sublime style of the poetical Tamil, against the mysterious commentary upon a sacred author of that religion, to which I and other natives of my class, and also the worshiping Bramhanas of Seva's temples throughout this peninsula do belong; which treatise he having sent to me on the 10th October, 1784, I was obliged to write my answer in refutation of it in the same poetical style of the Tamil; yet the said monk having out of malice drawn up something in reply to my answer, which was brought to me 13th Sept. 1791, which I again refuted by stating my reasons in such an extensive manner as to fill about 100 palmar leaves, and thereby shewed absurdities in every sentence written by the monk.

1793. March 3; 32d current.—In order to gain the good opinion of Dr. Anderson (a gentleman possessed of philanthropy and public spirit), I made an accurate and literal translation into the Malabar language of three pamphlets published by him on the progress and establishment for the culture of silk, &c. &c. tending to the public welfare.

1794. May 20; 33d current.—I translated the modern history of Madura (written in the vulgar style of the Malabar language) into English, to satisfy the curiosity of an English gentleman of abilities and wisdom.

1794. July 25; 33d, near the end.—I translated *verbatim* into English the Sanscrita Almanac of the Indians for the present year Anándá, at the desire of Dr. Andrew Berry, a gentleman of great worth and learning; and this translation of the Almanac Mr. G——, an eminent astronomer, having perused, was pleased to declare his approbation of.

N. B. I am now aged 33 years, 4 months, 22 days, and have hitherto been married to three wives, two of whom are dead; yet I am still amusing myself with the books of my library, as God Almighty has not yet been pleased to recommend me to such an employment as is suited to me.

TERGOOVERCADOO MOOTIAH.

Notes to the Terms which have occurred in the foregoing Journal.

[a] Brâmhănă ought to be so written and pronounced, according to the etymology of the Sănscrĭttă language: as Bramin or Braminy is the European corruption of the word.

[b] Sănscrĭttă is said to be the language of angels, and it is therefore styled Gĕĕrvănă, or Dĕvăvânĕy. Here it is observable that the Western writers, according to the vicious pronunciation of the Northern Bramhanas, pronounce and write Sh instead of S, as Shanscrit, instead of Sanscritta, and B instead of V, as Beckramagit instead of Vekramarka. They likewise mistake the Devanagara character for the Sanscritta one. For, the character which is written both here and in the Southern countries, under the vulgar denomination of Grandha, and in which all the Sanscritta books which I have are written, is the real character of the language; but that which the Mùntrĭcăs or the Indian Magicians are permitted to write their charms in is called Deva Nagara. See Gănăpătĭ Vĕgĭă and Vătŏŏlă Devanagara, from the name of the antient metropolis of the Maratta kingdom, where that character was invented for the sake of mystery, and therefore it has no language peculiar to it. See Bhargava, Poorana, and Lĭpĕy Rătnăkără. Hence Devanagara properly implies the Talismanical character.

[c] Malabar is a corruption of the word Maliar, which implies the language of the people of the hills, that is, the inhabitants of Travancore, or Malialams, known by the name of Malabar Coast; but this word Malabar has, by analogy, been applied to all the Tamil people.

[d] Gentoo is the Portugueze corruption of the Italian word Junto; that is, a kind of men combined together in a secret business; or of the Portugueze word Gent, *i. e.* a class of people. But this word has been metaphorically applied to the class of people now known by the name Gentoos. The Gentoo and Malabar languages are metaphorically called the daughters of the Sanscritta, the mother-tongue of all the Eastern languages.

[e] Maratta is a corruption of the Sanscritta word Măhărâshtră, which literally signifies the great kingdom.

[f] Câveyă signifies books of figurative poems, such as Ragoovamsa, Mankna, Pithadha, &c.

[g] Nâutăkă denotes books of comedy, dramatic poems, &c. such as Sakoontada, Mooranurey, &c.

[h] Alankara imports books of rhetorick, such as Chandraloka, Coovalayanunda, Pralaparoodreya.

[i] Eyanyar

[t] Eyanyar and Acharya are univocal terms, being the honorary titles or epithets given to the learned of the Trident-painted Bramhanas.

[z] Tamil is the immediate corruption of the word Dramila, which was corrupted from Dramida, whose original was Dravida, which in Sanscritta signifies that which is fluid. Hence Tamil is a figurative name for the Malabar language, for it is soft, and has no hard letters, such as occur in the Sanscritta or Gentoo dialect. Now Tamil and Malabar are used as synonymous.

[a] Tolcapeam is the most excellent, most antient, copious, and abstruse grammar of the Tamil language. It is said to be the production of a renowned saint, named Troonadhoomagne, who was brother to Parasovama, an incarnation of Vishnoo, and a disciple to Agustya Mahamoone, a Thamasturgus. Toolcappeam is a compound of Tool and Cappie; the foregoing word signifies old, and the latter implies the name of his family; which name, with the epithet Tol, he, by way of eminence, gave to his production. This voluminous grammar is divided into three grand parts, each being subdivided into nine divisions, treating at large of orthography, etymology, syntax, prosody, &c. &c. There are three different commentaries upon this grammar, the third of which is preferable. Hence it is clear that Mr. Craufurd, in his Sketches respecting the Indian Religion, was misinformed when he asserts that Tolcappeam was a Raja.

[b] Cariky is a book prescribing rules for versification.

[c] Nannool is a book which treats concisely on the speculative and practical parts of grammar.

[d] Elachanavelackam is another book, of modern composition, speaking of rules relative to letters, words, significations, poetry, and rhetorick.

[e] Teroovalloovar, or Teroovalloovar-cooral, is a book of Hemistic poems, remarkable for morals. This book is so called from its author, Teroovalloovar; there is a learned commentary upon it, called Parimalalakaroore.

[f] Chintamancy is a book consisting of above 3000 stanzas, full of tropical and figurative beauties. This book relates to the history of Jeevakasamy, one of the former kings of Jingas, or Booddhas, who are hereticks to the religions prescribed by the Vedas, and the Siddanta Agamas. Here it is remarkable that some confound Boodha, or its derivative Bouddha, with Boodha, and, in consequence, fancy that the Bouddhas were more antient than the Bramhanas; but they are greatly mistaken, for Booddha differs from Boodha both in word and signification. The former signifies that incarnation of Vishnoo which became the god of the hereticks; and the latter denotes Mercury, one of the heavenly planets.

[g] Peria Poorana is a sacred book, said to have been written by an inspired man of caste, respecting the miraculous histories of sixty-three saints, of whom three sung hymns in praise of Seva and his holy places. Of these hymns, called Tēnārām, some part is now extant. The book Peria Poorana consists of 4000 stanzas.

[h] Negandoo and Tevacaram are the well-known lexicons and nomenclatures of Tamil.

[i] Veyakarana and Tarka are the sciences of grammar and logick.

[k] Sanstre is a title of honour to the Bramhanas of the Smarta sect. This word literally signifying a man of science, or of scientific knowledge, may be said to be synonymous with Paudita, the corruption of which is Paudit, which imports the learned man. But this word Paudit is now misapplied, for there are numerous Bramhanas of the Maratta tribe, &c. here, who have assumed the title of Paudit, though they are illiterate. In like manner the word Raja, and its corruption, Royer, or Roy, are improperly used; for, the worthless Poligars bear the name of Raja, which literally signifies King; and many persons of mean situations go by the name of Royer, or Rauv; therefore the learned Bramhanas of this place are ashamed to be styled Pauditz.

[l] Siddanta Gama is one of the two written Bibles of the Indians, and is of the same authority with Veda, which is their oral Bible. It is divided into 28 systems, named Caumika, Matanga, Kerana, &c. of which some part is now extant; each system is subdivided into four branches, viz. Gnana, Kreya, Yoga, and Charga. The first treats of the nature of the Supreme Being, of the soul, and of original principles. The second speaks of religious duties, diurnal and periodical; of sacraments, ceremonies, and of the Urgy, a white magick, with which the temples are sanctified; and of the images of deities, deified and worshiped in the temples of Seva, and throughout this peninsula. The third contains the art of contemplation; and the fourth that of expiation, &c. These systems are said to be the immediate productions of Seva, and are read both by Bramhanas and other classes of people, who have received sacraments thereby ordained. I am one of the adherents to these systems; the worshiping Bramhanas, who are attached to these, are styled Goorooeals, or priests. These systems are unknown to the Northern Bramhanas, as well as those of this place (Madras), who read only the Vedas. The epithet Siddanta is prefixed to Agama, in order to distinguish the said 28 sacred systems from the profane books of the hereticks, which are also called Agamas.

[m] By

[1] By Etchaufa is meant Mahabarata, conſiſting of above 100,000 poems, and alſo of Sevaraliafye, of as many ſtanzas.

[2] Poorana is a written Bible of the Indians, which ſerves as a commentary on the Vedas, and is read by the four claſſes of the Indians. It is divided into 18 ſyſtems, named Scanda, &c.; four of Vithnoo and his holy places, &c.; two of Bramhana; one of the God preſiding over the Sun; and one of the God of Fire. Some of theſe Pooranas are now extant here, and others are ſaid to exiſt in Travencore, &c. Pooranas, in general, ſpeak of five things; viz. Creation, Renovation, Periods of Manoos, and the Dynaſty of Kings, and of their Hiſtories. Under the head of Creation, Chronology, Geography, &c. are at large treated of. T. Mootiah.

Mr. Urban, *Newman-ſtreet, Jan.* 11.

TO your impartial Magazine I commit a plain narrative of facts, demonſtrative of the part I have taken in the drawings of the "paintings and other curioſities" diſcovered behind the wainſcot in St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter. Had I not learned that I had been ſuſpected by ſome of oppoſing the Antiquarian Society, I ſhould ſtill wiſh, Sir, to remain ſilent.

It was on the 12th of Auguſt, 1800, that the firſt intelligence was brought me of the diſcovery of paintings, &c. in the Houſe of Commons. My friend Dr. Charles Gower, who was acquainted with my attachment to ſuch ſubjects, was the kind communicator. We went together to the ſpot, and he ſuggeſted to me the propriety of making fac-ſimiles of the originals to ſcale, and of applying to the ſurveyor of the Board of Works, for his permiſſion. Mr. James Wyatt was accordingly written to by me; which I repeated, owing to my receiving no anſwers to my former applications. I found out that Mr. Wyatt had met with an accident which confined him to his chamber, and that he was too ill for buſineſs.

Fearing the loſs of time, and the conſequent removal by injury to which theſe curioſities were liable, I ſet about my drawings on the 14th of Auguſt, and followed up my occupation for ſeveral days, not doubting but Mr. Wyatt's permiſſion would arrive on his recovery. On one of theſe days, Mr. Groves, who ſuperintended the works in the abſence of Mr. Wyatt, came up to me; to whom I explained my wiſhes and my former applications, and from whom I obtained the permiſſion I wanted, on condition that I would leave off at 9 o'clock in the morning, to prevent inconvenience to the workmen.

Happy at this grant, I proſecuted my plan with care and cheerfulneſs, being conſtantly on the ſpot by break of day, and punctual to Mr. Groves's injunctions. This I continued to do till the 24th of the following month, September, when I received a letter from Mr. Wyatt, from which the following is literally extracted:

"Sir, *Queen Anne-ſtreet.*

"As I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Antiquarian Society will continue their publication of St. Stephen's chapel, in conſequence of what has lately been diſcovered, I muſt beg of you (as I underſtand you have made ſeveral ſketches upon the ſpot) to deſiſt from proceeding any farther until you have ſome authority for ſo doing.

"I hope you will not conſider this ſtep as any thing perſonal to yourſelf, as I ſhall ſtrictly obſerve the ſame line with reſpect to every other perſon unconnected with the Society. I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,

Sept. 24, 1800. James Wyatt."

To this letter I returned the following anſwer:

"Sir, *Sept.* 25, 1800.

"I ſhall certainly obey your deſire in diſcontinuing my attendance at St. Stephen's chapel; which I can without any inconvenience to myſelf, as I have already drawn, in the moſt full and ſatisfactory manner, every particular of the valuable remains of painting and ſculpture in that place. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, John Thomas Smith.

"P. S. Should the Society of Antiquaries be in want of the parts which are deſtroyed, I am the only perſon who has drawings of them."

The Poſtſcript to this letter was intended to ſhew my power and inclination to ſupply thoſe loſſes which the lapſe of time, or the removal of the parts, had occaſioned; but, naturally, on the fair terms of remuneration for my time and trouble. No ſuch application, however, has ever *officially* been made to me.

I ought here to obſerve, after ſtating the above facts, that, ſix days *previous* to my receiving the letter of diſcontinuance from Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Dixon, the principal draughtſman of Mr. Wyatt, called

called at my houſe, and left word (for I was from home) that Mr. Wyatt wanted me on the following morning to fill up an architectural view of the South ſide of the inſide of the Houſe of Commons, with my drawings, to be laid before his Majeſty. On the 20th, I accordingly called at Mr. Wyatt's, and was ſhewn the drawing by Mr. Dixon, on which he was at work, in the preſence of ſeveral other draughtſmen; when it was agreed that I ſhould be ſent for as ſoon as the drawing was in ſufficient forwardneſs. Juſt at this time too I received Mr. Wyatt's permiſſion, through Mr. Dixon, to have any of the ſtones, &c. that had been removed into Cotton-garden, brought back again into the Houſe of Commons, to enable me to add, if poſſible, to the drawings I had already made. This was done, and the ſtones were a ſecond time conſigned to Cotton-garden.

Report ſtates, that Mr. Dixon's drawing was finally preſented to the Society of Antiquaries without being filled up; as I was not applied to, although it had been agreed upon.

Soon after the 24th of September, but *certainly not before that date*, an artiſt made drawings for the Society of Antiquaries of ſuch things as might yet remain viſible; but for the ſix weeks previous to this, during which time I had conſtantly been there, large maſſes of ſtone were removed, others were much diſfigured, and others totally deſtroyed.

And now, Sir, having ſtrictly ſtated all the particulars, can any one truly charge me with oppoſing the Society of Antiquaries? As a convincing proof of the good-will of that learned body, I have 45 of its members on the liſt of ſubſcribers to my intended publication, which will make its appearance in a few months, JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 24.

AS I was reading Pope's ſacred Eclogue of the Meſſiah, in imitation of the Pollio of Virgil, I was particularly ſtruck with the advertiſement prefixed to that admired performance.

"In reading ſeveral paſſages of the prophet Iſaiah, which foretell the coming of Chriſt, and the felicities attending it, I could not but obſerve a remarkable parity between many of the thoughts and thoſe in the Pollio of Virgil. This will not ſeem ſurprizing, when we reflect that the Eclogue was taken from a *Sibylline prophecy* on the ſame ſubject."

If any of your correſpondents would be ſo polite as to communicate, through your pages, what teſtimony to the birth of an exalted perſonage the Sibylline prophecy contained, or from what books any account may be gathered of Pagan hiſtory bearing any evidence from oracles, or otherwiſe, to the advent of Chriſt, they would confer a laſting obligation on CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 27.

IN the ſecond lecture, vol. II. of Dr. Hunter's Sacred Biography, is the following paſſage relative to the interpretation of the baker's and butler's dreams by Joſeph while in Pharaoh's priſon:

The reverend and learned author, having deſcribed Joſeph's interpretation of the baker's and butler's dreams, proceeds thus:

"The chief *butler*, we may ſuppoſe, readily promiſed Joſeph his beſt ſervices when he ſhould be again reſtored to place and power; but, like a true courtier, he thinks no more of his promiſe, nor of his fellow-priſoner, after his own turn was ſerved; ſo ſelfiſh, ſo thoughtleſs, ſo ungrateful is man! Had he been under no perſonal obligation to the young ſtranger for his tender aſſiduities while in confinement, and for the agreeable and certain intelligence which he received from him, of his approaching deliverance, common humanity, awakened by the ſimple tale of innocence and miſery which he had told, ought to have prompted his immediate and moſt earneſt exertions in his behalf; and yet he ſuffers two full years to linger away without caring to reflect whether ſuch a perſon exiſted or not; and, when he thinks of him at laſt, it is not the generous recollection of kindneſs and attachment, but the ſelfiſh remembrance of courtly adulation, eager to gratify his prince, not to reſcue the talents of innocence and worth from unmerited oppreſſion—Pharaoh *hanged* him: not for the offences which he had committed againſt his ſovereign, but for his forgetfulneſs and ingratitude to Joſeph. Let him be *hung* up an object of deteſtation and contempt to all generations of mankind."

If any of your correſpondents would have the kindneſs to point out on what part of Scripture-hiſtory Dr. Hunter's anecdote of the butler being hung by order of Pharaoh is grounded, it would be particularly ſatisfactory to

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 25.

THE verſes, "Aſk me no more," &c. (vol. LXXII. p. 924, b.), as I now learn from a friend, are printed in Mr. Nichols's Collection, vol. I. p. 282, with the title of a "Song by Thomas Carew." The doubtful word "powers," in vol. LXVIII. p. 472, is in Mr. Nichols "powders;" which, without queſtion, is the true reading. The ſecond ſtanza or quatrain in your volume ſtands firſt in Mr. Nichols's book; where alſo the two laſt ſtanzas are wanting. There are a few verbal variations, as "bluſhing" for "fading," &c. in which the preference probably will in general be given to the copy which was printed in your volume.

Yours, &c. R. C.

ROYAL AND NOBLE SCOTTISH LETTERS; *from vol. LXXII. p.* 1187.

Letter X. from King James the VI of Scotland and I. of England.

To oure richt traiſt freind the Laird of Barnbarrauch.

RICHT traiſt freind, we greit zow hertlie weill. We have lang differrit to burdene our ſubjectis to travell in perſoun for repreſſing of ye inſolence and lang continewit rebellion of ye Lord Maxwell, in hoip to have ſettillit y^t^ diſordour before now. Bot finding his contempt increſſing, and oure gude ſubjectis eweiſt ye Weſt bordour havelli oppreſt be his treaſon^bl^ proceidingis. And y^t^ maiſt unthankfullie be ye aſſiſtance of our declairit trayto^rs^ and rebellis expellit furthe of oure realme, and the brokkin men and thevis of ye bordours, he intendis ye further trouble of oure eſtate. We intend, God willing, in proper perſon to repare to the bounds ſa lang diſorderit and oppreſſit be him with a ſufficient force of our faithfull and gude ſubjectis, and hes maid proclamationis to y^t^ effect agane ye 22 day of October inſtant. Quharefoir we deſyre zow effectuuſlie y^t^ ze weill and ſubſtantiouſly accumpaneit with zo^r^ freinds, tennentis, and ſervandis, and all y^t^ ze may mak addres yow to meit us at Cranſurd caſtell y^e^ ſaid 22 day with carriage and palzeonis to ly on the ſeildis provydit to accumpanie ws be y^e^ ſpace of 30 dayes according to oure ſaidis proclamationis. As ze will do us ſpeciall pleaſo^r^ and gude ſervice. Thus we com'itt yow to God. At Sterling y^e^ ſext day of October 1581. JAMES *R.*

XI. *From the ſame.*

To oure truſty and weil belovit Counſalo^r^ the Lard of Barnebarroche.

Truſty and weil belovit counſalo^r^, we greit zow hertly weill. The neceſſitie of juſtice ſa lang wiſhet for be all our guid ſubjectis, and the ſindrie comptis of our rentis reſtand unmaid hes moved us be adviſe of our Counſall to appoint our ſeſſioun and chekker to begin heir at Linly^t^gow the firſt day of Januar nix to cum, deſiring zow effectuuſlie that gif throw ſchortnes of the tyme ze can not keip the day preceiſlie ye addres zow heir w^t^ all convenient diligence as ye will declair zo^r^ guid affection to our ſervice, and to the advancement of juſtice and the common weill of our realme. And ſa we committ zou to God. At Linly^t^gow the 14 day of December 1581. JAMES *R.*

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE progreſs of the Fine Arts always marks the civility and advancement of a people; and as that branch, in which the chiſſel, with all the graces, confers more durability than the pencil, is the laſt to attain perfection, its various productions ought to be examined, recorded, and criticiſed. The more Southern nations had long been accuſtomed to predict, that the climate of England was too *cold* for ſtatuary; and it muſt be confeſſed, that for many years our Bernis were but little ſuperior to the ſtone-cutters of Italy. The Royal Academy, and the Society of Arts, added to the increaſing opulence and taſte of the iſland, have, however, at length produced artiſts who may juſtly boaſt of having caught ſome of the true Promethean flame.

The names of Wilton, Nollekins, and Hanman, are no longer unknown on the Continent; and that of the late Mr. Bacon, "a Briton born, a Briton bred," is familiar to the firſt *amateurs* in Europe. Although a prey in early life to chilling penury, and obliged at one time to ſubmit to the drudgery of moulding ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes in china, and at another of burning rude ſtatues in artificial ſtone; yet when he had attained the 23d year of his age, he dared to attempt the difficult taſk of giving animation to marble, without ever having viſited Italy, or paſſed beyond the boundaries of his native iſle. Such was his ſucceſs, that at a ſingle bound he aſpired to praiſe, if not to perfection,

perfection; and at length fixed his character for life, by the public exhibition of his Mars, in or about the year 1770. At his death (which occurred in Auguſt 1799), among other objects, he had that under his chiſſel which is the ſubject of the preſent memoir; and it has been completed by a ſon, who promiſes to equal the father in point of talents, taſte, and execution.

The ſtatue of Marquis Cornwallis, formerly governor-general of India, may be juſtly termed coloſſal, as, reckoning from the plinth, it is exactly eight feet in height; but this effort of art is improperly termed a group, for although there are two other figures (Fortitude and Prudence), yet they are, with great judgment, *kept under*, and do not come in contact with the eye, until inſpected cloſely, and with ſome degree of minuteneſs.

The Marquis is repreſented as dreſſed in a Roman toga, an olive branch in token of peace (in alluſion to the treaty of Seringapatam) with one hand, while a ſheathed ſword is held negligently in the other. The attitude is at once eaſy and dignified; the likeneſs is alſo correct, and indeed what is uſually denominated *ſtriking*; the limbs are bold, yet natural; the drapery deſcends in ample but graceful folds, and the ſandals are tied with a claſſical air. Great attention has been paid to the face, and even the identity of a mole is preſerved with ſcrupulous exactneſs. After viewing the figure at a proper diſtance, two defects ſeem to preſent themſelves; on approaching nearer, and becoming more familiar with the principal object, the firſt is the emblem of Peace, which appears to be bronzed; but on enquiry it has been found that the climate of Calcutta would ſoon corrode and deſtroy the fine feathery marble leaves; and it is more than probable, when the *branch* is made to aſſume a white hue, ſo as to blend with the adjoining maſs, and held with a free air, as in the ſtatue deſtined for the India Houſe, that, inſtead of diſguſting, it will infallibly pleaſe.

The ſecond ſubject of criticiſm may appear more faſtidious, perhaps, than juſt; it is occaſioned by the ſword, which being *antique*, with the ſheath terminating in a ſmall pointed ball, occaſions pain by its poſition, it being preſſed againſt, and ſeeming actually to indent the groin.

The cornucopia appoſitely diſplays a profuſion of the fruits and the bread-corn of Aſia; and the emblematical female figures placed at the baſe are well diſplayed, eſpecially that of Prudence with her twiſted ſerpent.

The whole is executed in Carrara marble; the height of the pedeſtal is ſeven feet, and the perpendicular meaſurement from the ground to the extremity fifteen.

Many other figures, in the apartments in Newman-ſtreet, attract and even arreſt the attention of the men of taſte. The monument intended to commemorate the death of Captains Hutt and Harvey, who were killed during Lord Howe's memorable engagement with the French fleet, poſſeſſes characteriſtic beauties that cannot be beheld without peculiar delight by a great naval nation. It may be affirmed without the dread of contradiction, that the rigging, maſts, ropes, ſails, guns, and hull of a ſhip, were never ſo accurately cut, or ſo profeſſionally diſplayed before, in marble.

It is impoſſible to contemplate the fine whole-length figure of Sir William Jones, deſtined for St. Paul's, without recurring by analogy to his own noble ode to the freedom, dignity, and independence of Man; and when we behold the *ſpeaking* model of the great Earl of Chatham (the original is in the Abbey), we are tempted, in the language of Cowper, to exclaim—

"——— Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a ſtone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips."

In the exhibition room is a large model of the equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. which when caſt in bronze, and placed in the centre of St. James's-ſquare, will prove one of the nobleſt ornaments of our metropolis.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

THE ſeal ring deſcribed in p. 17, and figured in *Pl. II. fig.* 4, was perfectly well repreſented in vol. LIX. pp. 616, 688; as I was enabled to pronounce from a letter of a friend at Leeds ſealed with it, and this account of it:

"June 1789, about a fortnight ſince, a boy, driving a plough in a field near Sherburn, in this neighbourhood (and about two miles from *Towton field*), had the good fortune to find a gold ring, which weighs 1oz. 4dw. 9gr. it is of a ſize to fit my thumb,

thumb, and is in very good preſervation, except a ſmall ſcratch on the ſeal by the ploughſhare.

You have a good impreſſion from the ſeal, which I wiſh you to examine; ſhall hope to hear you have been able to make out the inſcription thereon, which thus far has not been done here, nor even a conjecture formed of its meaning, &c.

At firſt glance I read "Now us Jeſus;" and as war cries and religious ſentences were common, I ſuppoſed that *aid, aſſiſt, defend*, was to be ſupplied; as, "Aſſiſt us now, O Lord," &c. "Dieu et mon droit." But cloſer inſpection convinced me that it was "Now ys thus;" *i. e.* "Now is thus." And I ſoon diſcovered that the motto of Trafford, of Lancaſhire, was *Now thus*. Edmondſon's Heraldry, folio, Mottoes, Alph. Arms. I thought it extremely probable that as ſo many Lancaſtrians died on that bloody occaſion, the ring might belong to one of that family.

Mottos ſomewhat ſimilar are, "It is as it is," on doublet of Edward III. Dalloway 395. "*Che Sara Sara*;" "What ſhall be, ſhall be;" of the Duke of Bedford.

The Cheſhire gentlemen too, loſt many on this bloody occaſion; their badge was a white hart, or ſwan.

Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, in the county of Lancaſter, knt. Baronettage, 1720, I. 100, about, or earlier than Flodden field. Sir Edmund de Trafford had a patent from Henry VI. anno 24, with Thomas de Aſheton, for making Alchemy, &c. II. 209. A much later, II. 217. Philip Trafford of Swithamly, in co. Stafford, I. 198.

This at leaſt ſhews that the Traffords were a knightly family ſtill earlier; and one of them might loſe his ring in pulling off his gauntlet; if, indeed, they wore ſuch rings, which one would think would be very inconvenient.

Twenty or thirty years ago, a ring was found near Boſworth field, Leiceſterſhire, and is now in the rich collection of the Duke of Devonſhire. On it is a white boar; "*S. Fraunche* *."

It is well known that Richard III. gave the Boar for his cognizance; and I thought the motto by no means unappropriate to that man, who might be glad to get followers by every inducement.

Our Poet's two lines are well known:

"A rat, a cat, and Lovell our dog,
Rule all England under an Hog."

And it ſtruck me that probably Shakſpeare punned when he made Stanley ſay "My ſon George Stanley is *franked* up in hold;" though the meaning of the words in both caſes is not exactly the ſame; the king meaning only free or liberal exhibition to his friends. But as Dr. Pegge, who is an oracle with me in theſe matters, thinks the word is not *Fraunche*, I ſay no more on it. The old manſion of one of the above-named perſons, Ratcliffe, at Eaſt Harling, Norfolk, has been pulled down within theſe few months. E. R. H.

* Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. LI. p. 1413.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

THE bleſſed effects of EQUALITY are in no inſtance ſo ſtrongly diſplayed as in the preſent proceedings at St. Domingo, recorded in LXXII. 1152. The preliminary ſteps to this great and fatal iſſue may be read in the late Mr. Edwards's hiſtory of that iſland, and your Review of that work, vol. LXVII. p. 319. If it be ſaid that France, by giving independence to America, laid the foundation of what ſhe calls her own liberty, and impoſes on her allies or ſubjects for that felicity, now finds it abſolutely neceſſary for her to keep it out of the reach of her Coloniſts or their Negroes; and, divided between the imperious neceſſity of aſſerting her own authority and rights, and diſpoſing of her overgrown armies and unemployed ſoldiery, undertakes the arduous taſk of combating the natural diſadvantages of the iſland, and the bloody riſk of controuling its ſavage inhabitants; conflicts worthy the ſpirit and temper of Frenchmen, who have ſhaken off all ties of religion and morality, and are guided only by the intereſts and urgencies of the moment; muſt not Engliſhmen unequivocally feel the horrible conſequences of revolutionary principles? AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

WHEN the French Emigrants poured into this country, the warmeſt friends of humanity were ſtaggered with an apprehenſion that there would not be found another Hanway to deviſe means of ſupporting them, or enabling them to ſupport themſelves.

themſelves. Mr. Wilmot preſented himſelf another Hanway on the behalf of this country; and the Biſhop of St. Pol de Leon concurred with him in ſupporting a body of men who proved to be the moſt unable to ſupport themſelves of any claſs of men this country knows; the emptyings of monaſteries, and the incumbents of country pariſhes, both alike devoted to ſolitude and ſequeſtration from the world, and incapable of retreat, even for contemplation, in a Proteſtant nation, whoſe clergy are all qualified, in ſome way or other, to earn a livelihood; for even the *petit-maitre* part of them can knit purſes and weave carpets, and perhaps would not feel the want of the New Teſtament in the Vulgate tongue. The body of Emigrants, who were not enliſted in military array, were maintained at an expence for which gratitude muſt be their only return.

Among the many objects which intereſt Humanity among ourſelves, the exertions of Mr. Hanway and Mr. Andrews produced no relief for the unfortunate children deſtined, by their parents, to be apprenticed to Chimney-ſweepers. It was reſerved to a committee of the preſent day to provide relief for them, as well as for unfortunate girls, who, ſmitten with the proſpect of bettering themſelves in London, are drawn from the moſt diſtant corners of the kingdom by ſiſters and couſins, and, falling into temptation, find ſome good-hearted young men who will provide them with waggons to convey them to their friends—forgetting that the waggoner, having once received his pay, or aſſurance of it, may diſcharge his freight at the firſt great town he comes to, and commence a traffick with pretty girls.

It may be well if the ſubſtitute for Chimney-ſweepers does not turn out equally ineffectual. Methinks, before this tender-hearted Committee frame their act prohibiting the uſe of chimney-ſweepers, they ſhould take the opinion of a committee of ſurveyors and builders, how far the preſent mode of conſtructing chimneys permits them to be cleanſed by any other means, and whether a bruſh or faggot, drawn up and down in an uniform perpendicular direction, will purge the ſinuoſities, connexions, and *detours*, of every chimney, will occupy its exact width, and will force off concreted ſoot, or ſoot lodged in devious corners and projections. It is to be hoped that the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, to whom the application may be referred, will take the beſt advice on the ſubject, before they permit whole ſtreets, and lanes, and alleys of houſes, to be burnt down, for want of properly removing the obſtructions in the chimneys. The indulgence we all allow ourſelves of hot rooms with fire-places at each end, and of fires in apartments where our grandfathers, and, it may be, our fathers, never thought of kindling a fire once a year; the contraction of chimneys *à la Rumford*, the regulating-ſtoves, and the various methods of accumulating ſoot by every contrivance that can contribute warmth to half-naked bodies, are all ſo many dreadful arguments againſt foul chimneys. Till, therefore, ſome chemical preparation has been invented and adopted to produce univerſal incombuſtibility, till a quarry of aſbeſtos can be diſcovered, capable of furniſhing materials for a town or village, or even for a ſingle ſtreet, every degree of reflection is loudly called for before the hazardous ſubſtitute is adopted. It may be ſaid that all new buildings may be conſtructed proof againſt this objection, and flues may be cleaned by firing, as in ſome of our public offices, and at Dr. Hunter's Muſeum; but, in the name of pity, ſpare us the pain of witneſſing a ſecond calamity in what, compared to the extenſion of ſtreets and ſquares on every ſide, may be called *Old London*—a calamity far more heart-rending than the occaſional acts of cruelty committed on a poor child, who, whether he be apprenticed to a chimney-ſweeper, a cotton-manufacturer, or pin-maker, is expoſed to equal ill-treatment and neglect—by thoſe who think him once *provided* for. ANTIPHLOGISTON.

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

I WAS much pleaſed and gratified at finding my addreſs to the Society of Antiquaries appear in p. 1181 of your laſt volume; and, not doubting but it muſt make a conſiderable impreſſion on the members of that learned body, I betook myſelf to their room the firſt evening of their meeting after its publication, anticipating as I went the compliments that would be paid to the writer for the concern he had ſhewn for their intereſts. In fact, ſo ſtrongly was I impreſſed with an idea of the importance of what I had done, that I wondered

wondered it had not become the ſubject of general converſation, and that all other topics had not given way to it. You will judge, therefore, how much I was humbled and mortified, on entering the room of the Society, at finding the members talking of the ordinary occurrences of the day, and afterwards attending to the buſineſs of the meeting, in the ſame manner as if my obſervations had not been publiſhed. How fortunate for me, Mr. Urban, that I had taken ſuch extreme precautions to prevent the poſſibility of any ſingle perſon even gueſſing at the writer; (which I ſhall take care to continue to do) that I may walk about with as much ſafety from diſcovery as the Author of the Purſuits himſelf, who has made the deſperate reſolution of carrying his ſecret with him to his grave. I do not, however, entirely give up the hope, that my lucubrations, though overlooked for the preſent, may one day occaſion as complete a reform in the Society of Antiquaries, as that gentleman's celebrated Poem has effected in the larger community, to which it is addreſſed. Conſoling myſelf with this idea, I haſten to perform my engagement; and forgetting the adage, *ad conſilium ne acceſſeris, antequam voceris*, or, as our homely phraſe has it, *proffered ſervice ſtinks*, ſhall venture to point out to my brethren what ſeem to be defects in their inſtitution, or rather in their mode of conducting it, and to ſuggeſt the appropriate remedies.

As I have hinted in my laſt, that the Society do not ſeem ſufficiently careful in the choice of their Council, from whence their officers are choſen, it ſeems neceſſary I ſhould ſay ſomething as to the mode of electing them.

On the 23d of April, in every year, ten members of the Council vacate their ſituations; and their places are ſupplied by ten other Members, taken from the body of the Fellows. This buſineſs is performed with ſufficient ſolemnity; for, at the concluſion of the evening, at two of the ordinary weekly meetings preceding the day of election, the Preſident, or the Vice-preſident repreſenting him, gravely and ſolemnly admoniſhes the Society from the chair, of the time fixed for the election of the Council, and of the importance it is to the welfare of the Society, that fit and proper perſons be choſen; that is, that ſuch Members be ſelected as have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a love of, and knowledge in, the ſtudy of Antiquities; and whoſe ſituation in life, or attachment to the Society, is ſuch as to give a reaſonable expectation that they will diligently attend to the duties of the office to which they are about to be appointed.

When I firſt heard this admonition, I was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed with the ſerious tone with which it was delivered, as well as with the propriety of the meaſure, that I began to look about for proper perſons to ſucceed to the vacancies; and as I happened to know two or three Members, whom I conceived to be well qualified for the office, I ventured to ſound them upon the ſubject, to know if they were diſpoſed to accept the ſituation if they ſhould be elected. But I was ſoon relieved from my anxiety on this account, as well as of the trouble I was about to undertake, by learning that the Council kindly took that labour upon themſelves; and that, with their *congé d'elire*, they always ſent a recommendation of the perſons they meant ſhould ſucceed, which was as regularly attended to, and as implicitly obeyed, by the Members of the Society as the Royal recommendation of a Biſhop whom the Chapter of the Cathedral have ſtill the honour of electing.

In this, however, I ſaw no great impropriety; as, on looking over the liſt of the Members, I ſoon found my acquaintance with them was neither ſo accurate or extenſive as to enable me to ſelect ſo many perſons from them as were required to fill the vacant places; and as the Members of the Council, from their ſuppoſed more conſtant attendance to the buſineſs of the Society, enjoyed greater opportunities of acquiring the neceſſary knowledge, and, as I conceived, could have no temptation to abuſe the confidence repoſed in them by the Fellows, I very readily followed the example of my brethren, and put the liſts * into the balloting

* To underſtand this, it is neceſſary to inform the reader that the Council prepare a ſufficient number of liſts of the Society, which are laid on the table on the day of election, in which the names of the Members of the Council who are to go out, and the names of thoſe to be elected in their places, are marked or ſcratched under; as well as thoſe of the perſons they recommend for preſident, treaſurer, ſecretaries, &c. Theſe the

balloting boxes, as they were prepared by them. In a little time, however, I found that the exhortation to the Members, to chooſe only fit and proper perſons into the Council, was merely a form of words, to which no determined ideas were affixed; or at the leaſt, that wealth or rank, or other equally extraneous qualities, were deemed more than a balance for knowledge, or attention to the duties of the office, the maxim, *pecuniæ obediunt omnia*, ſeeming to have ſcarce leſs influence in the Society than on the Royal Exchange.

This relaxation, on the part of the Council, has been productive of conſiderable inconvenience to the Society. For hence it happens, that more than half their Members are mere expletives. We know indeed that ſuch gentlemen have been elected; but as they were placed in their ſituations, probably without their knowledge, certainly without their being conſulted as to the chance of their attending to the duties of the office, ſo we rarely hear any more of them, until, in their turn, they give way to another ſet, equally inſufficient. I am very ready, Mr. Urban, to pay all due homage to dignities and titles, being ſatisfied there are many perſonages in the higher ſtations of life, who are as reſpectable for their virtue and talents, as for the rank they hold in the community; and of ſuch characters I hope the Council will never be deſtitute. But as there are alſo among them, as in every other claſs of men, perſonages more conſpicuous for their irregularities and vices than for their rank, if mere wealth or titles be of themſelves deemed ſufficient recommendation to a ſeat in the Council, we may find the higheſt ſtations in the Society filled with perſons, who, inſtead of honouring, may diſgrace the inſtitution.

Such an event, indeed, is not likely, I may be told, ſoon to occur; for, as there are always ſome Dignitaries of the Church in that body, their vigilance will of courſe be a ſufficient guarantee againſt the introduction of perſons among them who might entail diſgrace upon the Society; or, if ſuch ſhould have unfortunately crept in, a regard for their own characters would ſoon procure their ejection.

Without, therefore, anticipating poſſible evils, I ſhall proceed to enumerate ſome of the conſequences that have occurred, from electing perſons into the Council who rarely or never attend. One, and not the leaſt of them, is, that by this means the Society is deprived of the abilities of many of their Members, eminently qualified to adviſe and aſſiſt in managing their concerns; and the whole of that taſk has devolved to four or five Members, inſtead of its being performed by twenty, as the conſtitution of the Society requires. To this, doubtleſs, may be attributed the error committed in conducting the publication of the accounts of the Cathedrals, mentioned in my laſt; for, had the Council been filled with efficient Members, and the propoſal been properly diſcuſſed among them, it could hardly have happened that ſuch a number of intelligent perſons, converſant with buſineſs, would have ſuffered the Society to have been involved in expences beyond their ability to ſupport, to carry on a work, which, if finiſhed in the manner it is begun, inſtead of being creditable to them, will be an eternal monument of the incapacity of the projectors. In its preſent form, the work ſeems neither accommodated to the Antiquary, the Amateur, nor to the Artiſt. Had it been intended as a ſtudy for the Architect, a much leſs expenſive paper and form of printing might have been adopted. It would then have been equally uſeful, and more eaſily attainable by them. To the Antiquary, and to the man of taſte and elegance, the work is deficient in not being accompanied with perſpective views of the buildings, by far the moſt pleaſing part of a performance of this kind; and the omiſſion of them is the more inexcuſable, as it is well known they cannot be obtained in any conſiderable number at any price; and were it even practicable to obtain them, they would be found to be irregular in ſize and form, and in the colour and ſtructure of the paper, and in no way according with the file of the work publiſhed by the Society, which would be diſgraced, not ornamented, by the inſertion of them.

To the ſame cauſe, an inefficient Council, may alſo be attributed the circumſtance of a gentleman's being

the Members uſually ſold, and give to the officer attending to be put into the balloting box without alteration. On this day the preſident uſually attends in perſon, and perhaps once or twice more in the courſe of the ſeſſion.

continued

continued for a number of years as one of the Secretaries to the Society, who, reſiding on his living at a diſtance from London, is only able to attend the meeting three or four times in the year. I would not be underſtood to intimate that the Society ſuffer any loſs by the abſence of that gentleman, as, whatever abilities or virtues he may poſſeſs in other reſpects, he is certainly not very eminently qualified for the office of Secretary. And yet ſuch was the influence of the Council, that this young man, unknown to the Society and to the world, was elected in oppoſition to an older member, who had officiated with, as I underſtand, univerſal ſatisfaction, during the ſickneſs of the late Secretary; and who, joined to a powerful utterance, poſſeſſes, in an unrivalled degree, the rare ability of decyphering old and obſolete manuſcripts, deeds, charters, &c. qualities ſo eſſential for a Secretary to a Society of Antiquaries.

But I will here, for the preſent, cloſe my obſervations. Sufficient has already been ſaid to turn the attention of the Members to the ſubject, which is all, perhaps, I ought to attempt. Much more might, however, be added, particularly as to the manner in which the chair of the Preſident has of late been pretty conſtantly filled, which muſt have diſguſted all the more ſerious part of the Members.

The remedy for theſe numerous improprieties is, that the Council take care hereafter to recommend, or the Society to elect, only ſuch perſons as are qualified for the offices, and are likely to pay due attention to the buſineſs. If this be not ſpeedily done, I may venture to predict, the Society will ſoon fall degraded from the rank it is calculated to hold in the community.

In reſpect to the vacant Secretaryſhip, for ſo it may properly be called, as Mr. Brand (whoſe attention to his duty is highly commendable) has been found, for ſeveral years paſt, adequate to the performance of the whole of the buſineſs, it might perhaps be properly aboliſhed, and the Director, whom I conſtantly ſee in his place, deſired to take the chair on the right hand of the Preſident. The money now paid to the abſent officer might be annually laid out in the funds, and ſuffered to accumulate with its intereſt; and, in leſs time than the ordinary life of a man, the Society would find themſelves in poſſeſſion of a fund, from this ſource only, ſufficient, it is probable, to pay all the ordinary expences of the Inſtitution.

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Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

CAP. The upper mouldings of a pedeſtal, &c.; alſo a covering for the head.

Canopy. A grand awning of ſilk, or otherwiſe, placed over our antient altars, thrones, chairs of ſtate, &c.

Cant. Any part of an architectural object that has an inclined face.

Capital. The head, or uppermoſt part of a column, conſiſting of the aſtrigal, the die (plain or enriched with foliage), and the abacus.

Cardinal. The dreſs to be ſeen in our antient ſculptures and paintings; one in particular, Cardinal Beaufort's ſtatue, Wincheſter cathedral.

Carpenter. A mechanic who works in wood all ſuperficies, mouldings, tracery, &c.

Carpentry. The art of preparing all ſort of wood work neceſſary for buildings.

Carrel. A certain cell in a Cloiſter, wherein the religious uſed to ſtudy. The remains of ſeveral Carrels are in the Cloiſters at Glouceſter.

Carve, or *Carving.* To cut either ſtone or wood, &c. into particular forms.

Carver. An artiſt ſkilled in repreſenting, by cutting ſtone or wood, various objects; underſtood principally of thoſe who perform in wood, as ſeen on our antient ſeats, chairs, ſtalls, roofs, wood-groins, and figures, &c.

Caſket. A ſmall box to hold precious articles in, as jewels, &c.

Caſtle. Antiently a grand manſion, combining at the ſame time a place of defence; arranged into Foſſes, Bridges, Gates of entrance, firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth Courts; Offices, Halls, Chambers, Bowers, Chapel, Keep, &c. The major part of theſe noble edifices at preſent remaining, are either dilapidated to afford pictureſque objects, turned into priſons, or left to decay. Thoſe which are inhabited, indeed, are, to ſuit modern convenience or manners, altered or *improved*, according to the new "Fantaſtic Order of Architecture."

Cathedral. The principal Church of a Dio-

a Dioceſe. Plan; a Croſs arranged into Porches, Nave, Tranſepts, Veſtries, Choir, Ailes; Our Lady's Chapel, and Chapels of a leſs name, appertaining to Saints and Founders, &c. accompanied with Cloiſters and Chapter-houſe. The Elevations give Porches, Towers, ſquare, circular, or octangular; Buttreſſes, Turrets, and Spires; in which eſſential parts are introduced, Doorways, Windows, Cornices, Battlements, and other the like decorations. The Sections contain Columns, ſingle or cluſtered "ſupporting" Arches; and above them are Galleries, and a ſecond tier of Windows. The interſection of Nave, Tranſepts, and Choir, compoſe an aſcending ſtory into the great centrical tower called the Lanthern. The Eaſtern end, or Our Lady's Chapel, is of leſs height than the body of the building, and compriſes ſometimes one or more ſtories. The internal decorations, beſides the back fronts of doors and windows, are Pavements with graveſtones ſculptured or inlaid with braſſes, painted Windows, Paintings on the walls or on pannel, Tombs, Monuments, Choir ſeats, Stalls, Thrones, Font, Pulpit, Altars of all denominations, Shrines, and an infinity of articles too humerous to be inſerted in this liſt.

Cell. A ſmall chamber, particularly underſtood as the retiring or ſleeping room of a religious perſon.

Cement. Mortar, or any other tenacious matter to bind ſubſtances togegether. Mortar in our antient buildings has endured for ages, and in many inſtances become harder than the ſtone itſelf. The knowledge of this compoſition is loſt; as our modern Mortars are of ſuch a periſhable quality that they very ſoon revert to the original duſt and rubbiſh from whence their parts were ſelected.

Cemetery. A burial-place.

Center. The point equally diſtant from the extremities of a circle.

Chain. Here applied to thoſe iron interwoven chains, or rings, forming the armour at the time of the Conqueror; and ſince continued in decreaſing quantities to make a part of ſuch defence, even ſo low as the reign of Anne.

Chair. In our antient furniture, was wrought either in ſtone or wood, of various forms, and carried to an exceſs of carving and gilding. In ſtone, one at Canterbury cathedral, Beverley minſter, church at Hexham, Exeter cathedral. In wood; Coronation chair, Weſtminſter abbey; St. Mary's hall, Coventry; Lutterworth church, &c.

Chalice. A cup. According to the catalogues of antient plate once belonging to our churches, they were chaſed in ſilver and gold, enameled, and inlaid with jewels. Among the few preſerved, is King John's cup at Lynn, a pattern of elegant deſign, in rich embelliſhments and beautiful enameling.

Chalk. Uſed in our churches to fill-in the ſpandrils of groins as a material light, dry, and of a pleaſing hue.

Chamber An apartment in an antient manſion, either for common purpoſes or of ſtate.

Champion. One who comes forward to defend by combat the cauſe of the injured.

Chancel. The Eaſtern part of a church, where the altar is ſituated. In an Abbey or Cathedral church, ſuch place is termed the Choir.

Chantry. Particular ſituations or chapels in our antient churches, where certain religious duties were performed.

Chapel. Part of a religious building to celebrate divine ſervice in, dedicated to a Saint or Founder. A Chapel is alſo a detached edifice, as making a place of worſhip diſtinct from a Church.—Plan. It gives *one* aile.—Elevation. Has few particulars, one or two doorways, one tier of windows, and, it may be, a ſmall turret, or tower. In like manner the interior is ſimplified by ſhewing not more than oneaile, a veſtry, font, pulpit, and one or two tombs. Notwithſtanding this preſcribed arrangement, yet the enrichments are ſometimes proſuſe and elaborate as in a Church or Cathedral.

Chapter-houſe. An edifice ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of cloiſters, wherein the buſineſs relating to the Cathedral is tranſacted. The deſign uſually conſiſts of one large room, and ſome ſmall attached offices.

Charnel-houſe. A depoſit in churchyards, or the crypts of churches, for the bones of the dead.

Cheſt. A convenience wherein to lay various articles. The antient Cheſts remaining in old manſions and churches ſhew different ſtyles of work, according to their ages; and many of them are embelliſhed to a high degree with architectural forms, figures of men, &c.

Chimney. Many richly worked to be

be met with in our antient buildings. Their make is either ſquare, round, or octangular: they are indeed a ſort of columns adapted to ſuch uſes.

Chimney-piece. This ſpecies of decoration, appertaining to the preceding article, was wrought with a profuſion of work in maſonry and ſculpture.

Choir. That part of a Cathedral or Collegiate church placed between the Nave and Our Lady's Chapel, being the ſpot where the ſervice is celebrated; comprifing Stalls, Biſhop's Throne, Altar, &c.

Church. The general name for an edifice conſecrated to the duties of devotion; but, taken in a particular ſenſe, gives the arrangements and decorations that are to be ſelected in the medium between a Cathedral and a Chapel; and is diſtinguiſhed in this manner.—Plan: one or more Porches; a body of three Aiſles, uſually ſo called, giving the center one larger than the other two; a centrical Tower; ſometimes two ſmall Tranſepts; a Chancel, one or more Chapels on each ſide, a Veſtry, &c.—Elevation? Porches, a pedimented Weſt front, one or more tiers of Windows, centrical Tower, Chancel, and Chapels.—Section. Columns "ſupporting" arches, and Windows above them and in the Chancel, inferior Stall ſeats, &c. The decorations. Font, Pulpit, Altar, Braſſes, Tombs, &c.

Church-yard. Plot of ground on which a Church ſtands, and wherein the dead are interred.

Circle. A regular curve line, drawn by compaſſes, in imitation of a globe, or the figure of the Sun, Moon, &c.

Circumference. The meaſure, or line itſelf of a circle.

Cittern. A lute.

Clock. A machine to tell the hours of the day. Antient clocks not only gave the hours, but ſhewed the courſe of the Sun, changes of the Moon, the motion of the planets, &c. one in Exeter cathedral. In Wells ditto. In the latter place, when the hour is told at the bottom of the clock (placed in the North tranſept), is a repreſentation of knights running at the ring; at the ſame time a ſeated figure above plays on a ring of bells, which communicates to the exterior of the building, where two armed knights ſtrike with their weapons on two bells the ſaid hour for the information of the paſſers-by.

Cloiſter. A building of four equal ſides, or ailes, with windows in ſucceſſion looking into its area; groined overhead; and is placed indifferently on either ſide the body of our Cathedrals or Abbey Churches: deſigned for the convenient acceſs to the Biſhop's or Abbot's lodgings, refectory, chapter houſe, and the church. Uſed alſo for walking; and antiently reſorted to by the religious for ſtudy and meditation.

Cloſe. The walled confines to a Cathedral; in which walls are Gateways, Turrets, Towers, hanging Buttreſſes, &c. In their lines are comprehended alſo the Biſhop's palace, and the habitations of other Dignitaries belonging to the Church.

Coffin. Antiently for the higher claſſes of people, a coffin was made of ſtone; and its thickneſs hollowed out into the human ſhape, thereby to receive the body in compleat order. Many ſuch Coffins are yet to be ſeen in our churches. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

YOUR Conſtant Reader (LXXII. 1185) does not tell us how he came by his panes of glaſs; but they, at leaſt the ſecond, probably came from the windows of Abbot Iſlip's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, where he will find that rebus of an *eye* and a hand, with a *ſlip* of a tree, carved on the faſcia, and painted on the wall.

C. in the ſame page, will find a ſimilar urn in Harris's Hiſtory of Ireland. In his ſecond line, for *bath* read *rath*.

The medal recording the execution of the Duke of Monmouth makes fig. 9 of plate XXIV. of Snelling's Medals, and fig. 9 of plate XXXVIII. of the Collection publiſhed by Dr. Combe; which plate exactly correſponds with the other, and in both will be found another medal alluding to the ſame event, Juſtice trampling on the headleſs trunks of the Dukes of Monmouth and Argyle, whoſe effigies are on two altars inſcribed with their names. There are alſo four other medals ſtruck in memory of Monmouth's unfortunate failure, the hiſtory of which is too well known to be here repeated. Of him, however, one may ſafely ſay,

Magnis & piis tamen excidit auſis.

The complete execution of which, Providence reſerved for our great deliverer, William III.

Mr. Tindal (now, if I miſtake not, promoted

promoted to the chaplaincy of the Tower of London, in the room of Mr. Groſe) is certainly much flattered by the late Earl of Orford's critique on his Hiſtory of Eveſham (LXXIII. 3); but who does not ſee what a ſlap on the face the Noble Author gives to himſelf in his reflections on French politicians and their monſtrous diſciples, when his works, publiſhed not to his credit by his obſequious friends after his deceaſe, are replete with principles which were the forerunners of all that "inſolent philoſophy?"

The public thanks are due to your correſpondent *Triſmegiſtus*, for his excellent plan ſuggeſted p. 5; the conſummation of which is devoutly to be wiſhed.

I am ſorry to differ from your correſpondent Z. (p. 7), in his opinion of Mr. Walker's "Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Dreſs of the antient and modern Iriſh;" on which I perfectly concur with your Reviewer of it, LVIII. 996, and ſhould be ſorry to ſee Mr. Johnes miſled by ſuch wretched repreſentations of indifferent originals. He will find better in the illuminated MS. of Froiſſart, which he cannot be unacquainted with. May I be preſumed to hint a doubt if the MS. alluded to by Mr. Pennant remains *in ſtatu quo*? At leaſt, a London bookſeller's catalogue inſinuated that it was in *his* poſſeſſion; and when this was pointed out to the proprietor, no notice was taken of the information. Where are we to ſeek Mr. Gray's copy? and where is Mr. Johnes likely to find the *ſuppoſed* interview between Petrarch and Chaucer? It is rightly ſaid to be *ſuppoſed*; and what Engliſhman's reſearches can keep pace with a Frenchman's *ſuppoſitions*?

Leon Battiſta Alberti was an excellent Latin ſcholar, as well as an architect and painter and mathematician; a native of Florence; of a noble family; born about the middle of the fifteenth century; died about 1480. His principal work is on Architecture; to which is ſubjoined one on Painting.

Chalk church (p. 9) was deſcribed by Mr. Clarke, Archæologia, XI. 365—368; parts of it, ibid. 343, 357, 361, 362, 369; and its groteſque figure by Mr. Denne, ib. XII. 10—22.

Among the miſfortunes attending the publication of perſons' writings after their deceaſe, which it is more than probable they never intended ſhould be expoſed to the public eye, may be reckoned that of expoſing their reputation after their death by diſcloſing their names where they never intended to be known. This misfortune has befallen Mr. Stebbing Shaw, by the unguarded affection of a friend (p. 10). But, as that friend takes his ſhare of other blame, Candour muſt forgive the deceaſed, and rather hope that the maſs of antiquarian lore will be duly improved by ſome kind and competent hand.

The carvings at Lincoln (p. 17) are not uncommon in and on houſes of the 15th century. Theſe repreſent two men of different ages, but no particular characters. Under a window on the Eaſt ſide of Romeland, at Waltham, (the vacant ſpace before that abbey, as alſo at St. Alban's, ſo called), were two rude heads, circumſcribed

IVLY SEER (Cæſar) EMPERER OF ROVME

ALYSAVNDAR THE GREATE.

But the houſe being rebuilt, they were probably loſt before any drawing was made of them. Such are alſo to be ſeen in the old houſe of the Rutland family at Haddon.

I think the hiſtory of Mr. Walker, p. 17, may be matched by that of another incumbent in the North, in ſome of your volumes.

With all due deference to E. N. (p. 35) his defence of the conduct of the clergy at funerals is inconcluſive; for, there being no rule without exception, it could never be ſuppoſed that a clergyman was *bound* to do his duty at the imminent hazard of his life, or to hazard the lives of his pariſhioners, by bringing infected corpſes into the church: for, after all, E. N. makes a point of *doing that duty* which he thinks is to others *optional*.

Anecdotes are certainly not without their uſe; but we are obliged to Mr. Urban and his correſpondents for correcting thoſe which have been haſtily and inaccurately penned and told as in pp. 19 and 87. The ſtory of the ring and the Earl of Eſſex I heard above twenty years ago, and went to ſee the ring in the poſſeſſion of a mercer in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, whoſe name has ſlipt my memory. Is not the ſtory told in ſome of our hiſtories, that the ring was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl as a pledge of her protection of him, and that, when he was

was going to be executed, it was forgotten to be produced to her, either by accident or design?

There is but too much reason to apprehend that the person murdered by robbers near Vienna (p. 86) is the celebrated Count Leopold Berchtold, whose curiosity and benevolence kept pace with each other, and who published "An Essay to direct and extend the Enquiries of patriotic Travellers; with farther Observations on the Means of preserving the Health and Property of the inexperienced in their Journies by Sea and Land; also a Series of Questions, interesting to Society and Humanity, necessary to be proposed for Solution to Men of all Ranks and Employment, and of all Nations and Governments, composing the most serious Points relative to the Objects of all Travels;" 2 vols. 12mo; reviewed in our vol. LIX. p. 1015. He presented to the National Assembly at Paris, 1791, a plan for preventing the Dangers of hasty interments; for discovering the true causes of sickness incident to seamen, and for curing them; and observations on the necessity of making swimming and diving part of national education; vol. LXI. p. 947. He also made some discoveries as to the application of oil.

Mr. Barrett, whose death you record p. 90, was possessed of a piece of gold with the impression of Edmund King of Sicily on one side and the arms of England on the other; which Dr. Pegge (Archæologia, IV. 191) considered as a current coin, and the oldest instance of *gold* coins among us: but Mr. Astle (ibid. 210), either a cast from the *gold* matrix (which he purchased at Mr. West's sale, and conveyed to Mr. Brander, at whose sale, in 1790, it was bought in), or intended for a seal, which was never affixed to any instrument, having no holes in it for that purpose. D. H.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LVIII.

ARUNDEL.

THIS town is situated on an ascent, the summit of which is occupied by the Castle. Vestiges of surrounding walls and gates are to be traced. I did not meet with the remains of any antient houses, notwithstanding the look of the place: that is, the disposure of the habitations bore on the original groundlines. However I formed a tolerable idea in what manner so grand a pile as the castle was accompanied by the neighbouring buildings when in their pristine order. Although no old mansions met my sight, I encountered some edifices of an entire new mode of Architecture. Thus, as each invention that comes out fresh from that court where the Arts preside arrest at least some sort of attention (an attention not always necessary to explain), my search was not entirely without entertainment. This new mode then in question, no doubt, merits the name of the Arundelian Order of Architecture; but I leave its definition to *amateur* judges in modern science; and enter on the proper office of my Surveyorship, by describing

THE CASTLE. The grand Gateway of entrance is to the West. Grand in design it most certainly is, while its detail of parts are simple to a degree. Many professional people have well explained this seeming problem, by observing that a building is not always grand because overcharged with minute embellishments, but from that just appropriation of a few well-chosen decorations disposed by a tasteful hand on a particular structure. This is the true criterion of what constitutes the Grand; to which may be added the Sublime. On a line ranging to the left of the gateway is the Keep; the approach is up a noble flight of steps, wherein is to be found little more than the exterior walls. After devoting a considerable time on the examination of these two Masonic performances, I entered into the Great Court of the Castle. To the Western extremity of the North side of the Court, are some 68 or 80 feet of the antient line of Chambers remaining; the rest of them having been taken down, and on their site a new suite of rooms are forming. The entire West side of the Court has also given place to a new architectural display; the style of which, with what has been done on the North side, need not be elucidated; as modern improvements in this way can have little or no connexion with my present description. The South side of the Court is original, though in ruins, that is, in a certain degree. Here I dwelt with much satisfaction on the view of a Porch, which appertained, it may be imagined, to the Great Hall, or some such spacious edifice. Many other architectural particulars carrying on the

line

line of this ſide of the Court I treaſured deep in memory, towards ſome future occaſion to bring them into practice, or illuſtration. The abſtract of my ſurvey is this: ARUNDEL CASTLE in former times muſt have held out to the hardy aſſailant an aſpect of ſtern defiance; and to the courtly viſitant the ſmile of friendly reception. While its lofty walls and mound rendered it impregnable, yet to thoſe who trod each Bower or Hall delight and pleaſure became ſtationary from perpetual review of raviſhing ſcenes in diſtant lands, old Ocean's wave, or the interior decorations appertaining to warlike toils or feſtive recreations.

On re-paſſing the great gate of entrance, as I made way towards the Collegiate church, I had the preſent Noble Poſſeſſor of the caſtle much in my thoughts; and I bore theſe proud qualities of his ſoul full in recollection. He is a man diſdaining all ſervile dependance on another's caprice; a conſtant friend to thoſe who may have deſerved his hand; a defender of the humble man when ſtanding between the ſhock of overbearing power and hired calumny. Diſtreſs and Poverty to him never told their tale in vain; affable in his converſation, modeſt in his manner, and dignified in his demeanor. In ſhort, Honour, bright Honour, has him in her ſtarry train. Such a picture as this is but the true portrait of an Engliſh Peer; the inherent birthright of elevated rank. Theſe my effuſions have nought of flattery in them; I ever on this as on all other occaſions give my ſentiments even as I feel, ſometimes pleaſurable, ſometimes not quite ſo happy! Enough.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. Many antient buildings are ſtill found ranging on the Eaſt and South ſides of the Cloiſters. They have been repaired, and are reſpectfully tenanted. At the North-Eaſt angle of the ſaid ſite of Cloiſters one diviſion of its architecture is to be ſeen. The Church is on the grand ſcale; the plan a Croſs. On the North ſide are ſome windows with ſweeping Cornices, Crochets, and Finials, after a method that I never ſaw made uſe of before. The body of the Church ſhews Columns, Arches, with the diſpoſure of the Aiſles, after the beſt ſtyle. Againſt the South-Weſt cluſter of Columns, ſupporting the Tower, in the centre of the edifice, is placed a beautiful Stone Stall, now uſed as a Pulpit. The work is in the Edwardian manner, and deſerves the utmoſt regard. In the Choir, on either hand, are the characteriſtic decorations of Stalls; they are well executed. The groins, which were of wood, have of late years been taken away, and a modern frame of timber placed on the walls, to ſerve as a roof, &c. The mullions and tracery in the windows have many pleaſing forms to attract the eye. The Stone Altar exiſts in good condition; but the Screen riſing at its back appears to have loſt the whole of the ornamental parts. Behind this Screen is a ſmall Reveſtry, where is a flight of ſteps communicating to the antient lodgings on the North Eaſt angle of the Cloiſters beforementioned. But what renders this Church the wonder and admiration of ſtrangers, is the magnificent ſeries of braſſes, tombs, and monumental Chapels, in the above Cloiſter. I, it muſt be confeſſed, was no way wanting in my plaudits; and notwithſtanding thoſe flores which I have accumulated from the like aſſociation of ſepulchral objects, yet I here ſtill obtained another prize exceeding thoſe already paſt: another, and another, in ſplendid change, breaking on my aſtoniſhed ſight; never to be cloyed! Soft, ſoft, man; thou art an enthuſiaſt.

The ſtalls take up nearly half of the length of the Choir; the other half (to the Eaſt) contains the ſeveral tombs and monumental Chapels. The pavement is diverſified with braſſes of the effigies of Knights and Ladies, Prieſts, &c. accompanied with architectural decorations. On the North ſide of the Choir, I firſt attended to a tomb bearing on its ſlab an armed Knight, in the uſual proſtrate attitude; and in the tomb, open on each ſide, is the figure of this knight, in the ſtate he is ſuppoſed to be in after his deceaſe. This emblematic memorial of man's life and death is finely wrought; and I was told by my conductor that one of our eminent Painters had acknowledged this ſpecimen of antient art "had ſome merit in it." The next decoration (continuing on the line of the North ſide of the Choir) is a large monumental Chapel, charged with a profuſion of enrichments, but of that taſte which prevailed about, or ſoon after, the cloſe of the reign of Henry VIII.; an uncouth and ſtrange mixture

ture of our Native Architectural modes, and the then new importation of ornamental devices from the Roman and Grecian Schools; the tooling, or ſculptured parts, betraying the like departure from that true taſte and exquiſite workmanſhip, which is ſo demonſtrable in all our national edifices prior to the above æra. Oppoſite, on the South ſide of the Choir, is another large monumental Chapel, covered over likewiſe with an unbounded diſplay of embelliſhments; embelliſhments as far exceeding the former ſhew as the luſtre of the diamond doth the factitious production of ſome cryſtal glaſs gewgaw. Permit me to obſerve, this Chapel preſents a chaſte and unadulterated proof to what a height of perfection our antient Sculpture and Maſonry had arrived, in the formation of every thing that was excellent and charming. Here is much originality in the parts, particularly ſhewn by the twiſted columns and the arched canopies on their capitals. Within this Chapel is an altar tomb, whereon is placed a ſecond tomb; brought, it may be conjectured, from ſome other ſituation; bearing ſtatues of a male and female, ſuperbly arrayed. In the centre of the Choir, and directly before the Altar, is a tomb entirely ſculptured in alabaſter. My encomiums exhauſted on the foregoing ſubject, how ſhall I in the preſent inſtance call forth adequate expreſſions ſufficient to give that tribute of applauſe which this, another maſter work of the chiſſel, ſtands forward to claim in right of conſummate excellence? Defective hand, words in expreſſions fitting fly my pen. Deep in the inmoſt receſſes of my imagination, live then the merits of this tomb, too great for utterance though not for conception. Friends in Antiquarian pleaſures, let your thoughts go with me; all then is underſtood. On the four ſides of this tomb are niches filled with ſtatues; in the entablatures a multiplicity of ſhields are inſerted, and the ſtatues of the Lord and Lady, lying under georgeous canopies in their dreſſes, give the moſt minute and particular explanation of the elegant *coſtume* of their day. After a neceſſary reduction of ſentiment from this ſublime repaſt, I paſſed into a chapel on the North ſide of the Choir; where were ſome plain Stalls, and at the Eaſt end a Stone Altar like the one in the Choir; and near it, in a centrical poſition an altar tomb unadorned, excepting by ſome compartments containing ſhields, &c. Allowing that ſimplicity of deſign in this latter arrangement is moſt conſpicuous, yet the appearance of grandeur is not wanting; ſo true it is, our antient works, either of a proſcribed or expanded plan, are ſtill intrinſic; ever commanding ſacred obſervation, and an obligatory care and protection. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, Nov. 23.*

AS you have for ſeveral years frequently honoured my little compoſitions with a place in your reſpectable publication, I am induced to draw this concluſion in their favour; that although they are moſtly upon private and domeſtic ſubjects, and conſequently can be but little worth the attention of the publick at large, you have notwithſtanding conſidered that, being written from the heart, and on the impulſe of the moment upon *real events* in life, ſome of which muſt occur in every family, and others in many, they might gratify the taſte and intereſt, the tender feelings of thoſe who are poſſeſſed of a ſimilar turn of mind; and I truſt they may do more. It is the province of poetry, and the particular object of all that I have ever written, either in verſe or proſe, to ſooth and tranquillize the mind under the various evils and inevitable calamities of human life; to lead it from the painful ſcenes which this world preſents to thoſe pure and ſublime pleaſures which the imagination can ſupply; ariſing from truth and nature, they are not to be rejected as viſionary joys. In a well-ordered mind they never fail to terminate, where all our views ſhould be directed, in the ſuperior objects of a future and happier ſtate of being. How far the following communications may have a tendency to any of theſe purpoſes, or be approved for the peruſal of your readers, I ſubmit to your deciſion: they are connected with an event, of a nature the moſt intereſting and anxious of any that a parent can experience, the departure of a dear and only child to a foreign country, on which ſubject you did me the favour to inſert in May ſome lines addreſſed to him the day before he was to embark. I now tranſcribe a letter which I previouſly wrote and delivered into his hand at the waterſide, when it was impoſſible to utter a word.

word. I am perfectly aware that there are thousands of letters now passing on similar subjects, in every respect superior to this or any composition of mine; and for the most complete direction of youth on going out into the world, I might have referred him wholly to that admirable discourse of Dr. Blair on *the Duties of the Young*, which, for elegance of diction, perspicuity and force of reasoning, powers of affecting and persuading, is perhaps the most perfect model of religious instruction that any country has produced; and I must have been very deficient in my attention to this matter, if I had not availed myself of so great an advocate in a cause of such important concern; but though I could add nothing to his arguments in point of general instruction, yet I considered it my duty to say something for myself, which might particularly apply to the individual, and be still more impressive as coming from me; having at such a period in some measure the force of a *last* exhortation; which from the uncertain tenure of life it may eventually prove. In presenting those papers to the publick which I have already sent you, and those which I now or may in future transmit, I certainly am actuated by some ambition to introduce them in a work, wherein the early compositions of many distinguished writers have made their first appearance; but, having no pretensions to expect that I shall ever be of that number, my principal objects are to put them into the possession of several of my particular friends, to commemorate the virtues of some of those who are deceased, and leave to my surviving relatives a few memorials of the most interesting passages of my life, connected with their own; trusting they may prove in some degree conducive to their benefit, their comfort, or amusement.

Copy of the letter to my son on his departure to the East Indies.

Dated March 22, 1802.

"Dear William,

"The immediate prospect of parting from you at so early an age, you will readily conceive, must fill our minds with many painful apprehensions, and our hearts with the most tender solicitude.

"With regard to your appointment, I am assured you will diligently apply yourself to gain a compleat knowledge of its duties, and be very assiduous to deserve the approbation of those under whose authority you will be stationed, by a strict and regular performance of whatever can be properly required of you, and intent upon obtaining, by all just and honourable means, the favour and friendship both of your superiors and your equals, and the *good will* or favourable disposition of persons with whom you are any way associated or connected in every rank of life. *This* is the grand instrument of all *worldly wisdom*; but it is not less the object of all *virtuous men*. The *motives* with which it is pursued, the *means* by which it is obtained, and the *use* which is made of it when obtained, are however essentially *different*. May you pursue it with the purest motives, obtain it by the fairest means, and use it to the best of purposes; and you will find your *acquisition* an inestimable treasure, whatever may be its temporal advantages. You have been instructed to consider *religious and moral principles* as of the first importance to your happiness and welfare in every point of view; and we have no fear that you will ever be induced to make light of them. On your firm adherence to those principles depends your *safety* and *success* in that dangerous period of life which you are now approaching, when our *youthful passions* engage with the powers of *Virtue* in that great encounter which commonly determines the tenor of our lives. The forces of the latter are generally routed, too often overcome, and every precept she has instilled is set aside as an absurd prejudice of education, because it opposes some impetuous desire, or some fashionable vice or folly; the most idle suggestions of the weakest counsellors are easily suffered to direct us; a sceptical or dissolute and ignorant person, whose judgment we should despise on any other occasion, shall have it in his power to persuade us that the notions we acquired in our childhood are fit only to keep children in awe, or at most the illiterate common people in a convenient subjection to their superiors, but that men of liberal and enlightened minds usually reject them when they come of age to judge for themselves. These arguments, extremely weak as they are, have unhappily the advantage of being corroborated by the practice of a very great part of mankind; they agree with our present temper, and are almost insensibly admitted.

We

We find ourſelves poſſeſſed of many *ſocial diſpoſitions*, and are inclined to think that the Creator who has given them and placed us in *ſociety*, cannot poſſibly intend we ſhould be *ſingular* in our conduct, and for ever counteracting its rules and manners; not conſidering how far they deviate from thoſe which he has preſcribed, and that every deviation is in itſelf or in its conſequences repugnant to ſocial happineſs, or *the true enjoyment of life*; and that the mild and ſalutary reſtrictions which he has enjoined are purely intended, and abſolutely neceſſary, to promote and maintain it. You are now about to be deprived for a while of that parental care, and all thoſe fond endearments and attention which you have been accuſtomed to experience from us. Whenever you feel your ſpirits depreſſed by this conſideration, remember, what alone can give you any true and laſting comfort, that, although you are ſeparated from us your earthly parents, you have a Heavenly father, from whom you never *can* be ſeparated but by your own miſconduct; who will not forſake you until you have utterly forſaken him; whoſe *ever watchful eye* will continue to obſerve you when you are far removed from *our* obſervation, and will be "as *intently fixed* upon you as if there was no other being in the creation to obſerve;" who can *diſpoſe the hearts* of all with whom you are connected *in your favour*, or *turn them againſt you*; can diſpel the gloom of every melancholy ſcene, or cloud your faireſt proſpects in a moment; who, if you ſerve him faithfully, will not indeed exempt you wholly from afflictions, but will *comfort*, *ſupport*, and *bleſs* you *all your days*, *whatever may be the changes they produce*, and, when this tranſitory life is ended, *receive* you to *a happier ſtate of exiſtence*.

Whenever you are tempted to offend this *powerful and gracious Being*, who alone can accompliſh or defeat our happieſt hopes, and is our only "*refuge from one generation to another*," conſider what you riſk; and when you *have* unhappily been ſeduced to do any thing that your conſcience diſapproves, you will feel how impoſſible it is to be in peace or ſafety *under his diſpleaſure*. Delay not an inſtant to implore his *forgiveneſs*. Religiouſly obſerve the *Sabbath*, and all his holy ordinances; and as conſtantly as day and night return, let your *devout acknowledgements* be offered up for his *favour* and *protection*, and your *fervent prayers* for their continuance. In *his* favour and protection are *life and all its bleſſings*; and it has been ſaid that we ought never to be *particular* in praying for any temporal good; but moſt aſſuredly *we cannot be too much ſo* to expreſs and remind us of our *particular* as well as *general dependence*, unleſs we deſcend to very minute and *trivial* objects (which are the *vain repetitions* our Saviour forbids), always ſubmitting it to his unerring judgement and ever-bleſſed *will* whether to grant our petitions or refuſe them, and concluding our devotions with that comprehenſive form which he hath taught us, and which will *ſupply* all that is *deficient*, and *correct* all that we ſhall aſk *amiſs*.

I know you will at times reflect upon thoſe little impetuoſities of temper which have occaſioned us ſome tranſient vexations, but have been always more than counterbalanced by the candid acknowledgements of an ingenuous mind, and the earneſt ſolicitude you have conſtantly and immediately ſhewn to do away any unfavourable impreſſions. Be aſſured they are completely obliterated; never, therefore, let them give you a moment's uneaſineſs. It is the ſacred privilege of the abſent and the dead, to have all their virtues remembered, and all their faults forgotten.

April 10.—In what terms expreſſive of our feelings can we bid you, our beloved William, our dear, dear boy, *farewell!* or how ſuſtain the ſhock of being ſeparated from you! In this trying moment no human aid can ſupport us. He who formed thoſe tender ties by which we are connected, can alone compoſe the agitated powers of Nature. *On him only we rely*, Receive the *ſolemn benediction* of *both* your parents. May the bleſſing of God deſcend and reſt upon you! May he evermore preſerve and deliver you in the hour of danger, temptation, or diſtreſs! inſpire you with fortitude to meet, and patience to endure, the inevitable afflictions and calamities of life! confirm and ſtrengthen you in all Chriſtian virtues! give you health, proſperity, and every earthly good! and reſtore you, with a heart as uncorrupted

rupted as it now is, to your native country, to cheer the declining days of your affectionate parents, W. B. A. B.

The preparations for the voyage engaged us frequently in town for some weeks; but, having finished them, we returned into the country with our dear boy, to pass a few more days together in domestic quiet and comfort, before we accompanied him to Gravesend, where he was to embark; and, finding there would be time to go down to S——, I had the satisfaction of conducting him to my native place, and re-visiting once more "*the interesting scenes of my early days.*" Of that journey you have already had my description and my sentiments; to which I have now only to add some few particulars respecting his departure, as a sequel. To see a youth take leave of his family and friends, to embark for a foreign country, must be a painful and affecting sight to any indifferent person possessed of the common feelings of humanity; but the shock which his parents must sustain on such an occasion can only be conceived by a parent, and that in a very imperfect degree by one who has not actually experienced it. The bustle and confusion of the inn where the intended passengers are assembled, in momentary expectation of a summons to the boat; the many inscriptions on the windows, which have been written at such moments by persons in similar circumstances, who have long since bid adieu to Old England, and of whom, unquestionably, there were numbers who never more returned; cannot fail to make a mournful impression on the minds of those who are about to part. To repress the emotions of tenderness, and assume the appearance of fortitude, requires an effort to which nature is seldom equal; and yet it must be made The unapprehensive mind of youth happily feels nothing of that anguish with which a parent's breast is filled on such a separation. When I committed my son to the captain's care, under many assurances from him of favour and protection, and saw them embark together, I felt *deprived* of *all* that could render the continuance of *life* desirable. In that moment no other object, however dear or deserving, had power to gain admission to my heart; and I seemed to have arrived at a period when all its *enjoyments*, and even all its *duties*, were suspended; and the most earnest wish prevailed that they might also terminate; but that impatient wish was no sooner formed than it gave place to the will of the Almighty, and to the claims of other dear connexions. Much might yet remain to be done, or suffered, or enjoyed, ere the days of my probation for eternity were closed. I turned my solitary steps from the crowded strand, and "sought where to weep." On my return homeward in the evening, I pursued my journey by *moonlight*, which, to a contemplative mind, is a scene inexpressibly charming; but it must be a mind at ease, or not so deeply troubled. I found its inefficacy to relieve my afflicted bosom, but it led me to the *Source of all consolation*; a resort to which can *never* fail of its effect. That sentiment I have endeavoured to express in the following lines; they were not, however, written precisely at the time, for it was then impossible to arrange my thoughts. *Sonnets to the Moon* are without number. Every Votary of the Muses addresses the regent of the night.

Fav'rite of the pensive Muse,
To me thy soothing pow'rs impart!
Ah! those powers cannot reach
The feelings of my wounded heart.

Oft, when lighter sorrows pain'd,
Or less anxious cares oppress,
Thou hast pour'd the sweetest balm,
To compose the troubled breast.

He who form'd the glorious orbs,
Which o'er day and night preside,
Can the tranquil hours restore:
Oh! my soul, in *Him* confide!

It must unquestionably be a great while before we can expect to recover from the effects of that agitation of mind which preceded, and that depression of spirits which must naturally follow, the departure of our dear boy; and we shall, perhaps, be thought to have done very unwisely in going to the sea coast to spend a part of the summer, where we were continually reminded of him by the prospect from our windows, which must excite many painful ideas respecting him; but they were likewise of a nature so extremely interesting and tender, that it was the highest gratification to indulge them. Yet, when I saw the *distant ships* apparently reduced to a speck upon the surface of the sea, and considered *that* in which my dear and only child was embarked as many hundred leagues *more distant*, and that I knew not how he fared, or what he might have to suffer before

before I could see or even hear from him again, my heart sunk within me, and, in a melancholy moment, I wrote some Stanzas * on a subject, which those who have friends at sea must often feel the most distressing apprehensions of. Nor was there any need to have recourse to fiction; a very dreadful *shipwreck* having recently happened on that part of the coast, in sight of numbers who could give no assistance, when upwards of a hundred persons perished. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

AT a sale of old poetry, which took place very lately in King-street, Covent-garden, some of the articles produced prices so very extraordinary, that I think you will allow the circumstance to be worth recording.

Whether the taste of the publick is now more particularly directed that way, or whether the fact arose from caprice or accidental competition, I pretend not to determine; but I am certain that, if George Steevens or Dr. Farmer had been alive, it would have excited their liveliest astonishment.

I mention a few only of the more considerable articles.

	£.	s.
Beaumont's Bosworth Field, bound with Sandys's Christ's Passion, sold for -	1	0
Brathwait's Strappado for the Devil - -	1	4
Brathwait's Honest Ghost	1	15
Browne's Britannia's Posterity	1	15
Chalkhill's Thealma & Clearcha	2	4
Gomersall's Poems -	1	13
Loves of Hero and Leander	1	9
Lachrymæ Musarum -	3	3
Lovelace's Lucasia -	1	5
Stephens's Essays - -	1	2
Silvester's Poems -	1	5
Sir W. Temple's Poems -	2	8

It certainly is not an uninteresting circumstance to mark the progressive value of these publications, from whatever cause the increase may arise.

I might have added, that a copy of Puttenham's Art of English Poetry, said to be imperfect, sold for 6l. 10s.; and a translation of part of Ariosto for 1l. 15s. LONDON SPY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

I AM an old-fashioned man, and believe in the moral providence of God; and I think that I see the hand of that providence in the present state of the West India islands. They are the theatre of the crimes of Europeans, committed against the avowed principles of their religion; and they are at the same time the theatre of their punishment. The yellow fever avenges the cause of the injured African. This destroying angel, while it mows down squadrons of Europeans as it were at one stroke, passes his hut and does him no injury. Our West India colonies cause a greater waste of life than they are worth; and we shall at last be forced to see the good policy of abandoning them and leaving the Negroes, as congenial inhabitants of the soil, to cultivate them, and exchange their produce, in the way of trade, for articles of European production. It is the opinion of some politicians, that the Negroes, now in arms in St. Domingo, will ultimately succeed in establishing their freedom, and that this will be the first step towards the general emancipation of the blacks. I know not how far this speculation may be just; but, assured by unquestionable reports that these islands are the graves of Europeans, I am little solicitous about their retention. Sugar may be less fatally cultivated in other parts; or, if in the West India islands, I could rejoice at their being surrendered to a race who can encounter the climate without being subject to the melancholy ravages of the yellow fever, which in one campaign sweep away almost an entire European army. WHITE MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

I HOPE you will often dedicate a corner to "Topographical Notices." It will be very useful to Writers as well as Readers. The Authors of the Beauties of England have announced that the Rev. Mr. Polwhele is publishing a History of Cornwall in three volumes, and has actually printed more than one. I hope you will be more authentic in *your* notices; as no one can credit this, who knows that the History of Devon, which was begun so many years ago, is yet far from being completed. This must be mere rumour. Mr. Polwhele has the character of an "Old English Gentleman" to support, as well as a Literary Character and that of a Clergyman. I hope he will contradict the report. Q.

7. 4

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* See this Month's Poetry, p. 156.

7. *A Tour, performed in the Years* 1795-6, *through* The Taurida, *or* Crimea, *the antient Kingdom of* Bosphorus, *the once-powerful Republick of* Tauric Cherson, *and all the other Countries on the North Shore of the* Euxine, *ceded to* Russia *by the Peace of* Kainardgi *and* Jassy; *by Mrs.* Maria Guthrie, *formerly Acting-directress of the Imperial Convent for the Education of the Female Nobility of* Russia; *described in a Series of Letters to her Husband, the Editor,* Matthew Guthrie, *M. D F. R. S. and F. S. A. of* London *and* Edinburgh, *Member of the Philosophical Society of* Manchester, &c. &c. *Physician to the First and Second Imperial Corps of Noble Cadets in* St. Petersburg, *and Councillor of State to his Imperial Majesty of all the* Russias. *The Whole illustrated by a Map of the Tour along the* Euxine *Coast, from the* Dniester *to the* Cuban; *with Engravings of a great Number of antient Coins, Medals, Monuments, Inscriptions, and other curious Objects.*

SCARCELY had we concluded a partial tour through this celebrated tract, by the Secretary to the Russian Embassy * (see p. 55—58), than we are called upon to join a *female* † and a traveller in a more ample detail, whose husband occasionally transmitted to England some brief remarks by himself during a journey that he made in the same direction some years ago: The lady has paid the debt to Nature; and to her modern description of each city, &c. he had, at her request, added its antient history in different periods, being exactly the part of the new work which would connect it with another which he published at St. Petersburg, in French, in 1795, treating of the *moral* antiquities of the old dominions of Russia, his "*Noctes Russicæ* ‡."

These letters were originally written in French; but the *editor*, conscious of his inability to add his part in the lively elegant style of the amiable writer, was obliged to translate the whole into English, so that he alone must be the object of criticism. They are illustrated with coins of the different cities, of the existence of many of which they must, perhaps, serve as the best proofs, &c.

The *lady*, who is proud of shewing her knowledge of history and geography, and quoting old Herodotus, arrives, after a journey of 2000 versts, each containing 500 British fathoms, at the new city of *Nicolayef* on the Bog, the present seat of the naval establishment of the Black Sea, founded, 1789, under three essential disadvantages of local position, being placed in the Scythian desert, where no wood ever grew naturally; so that the oak-timber and naval stores must be brought from a great distance, and the want of fresh-water. The surrounding deserts are inhabited by roving herds of horsemen, the *shepherds* of Holy Writ, ready at all times, if able, to overrun and plunder men assembled in civil society, living peaceably and comfortably in fixed habitations. If the *Nomades* are here intended, they have no more of *shepherds* in them than the Bedouin Arabs, nor even the shepherds of Holy or any other Writ, who were harmless as their flocks. It seems, therefore, from what follows, a transposition of the press, and that the roving horsemen were ready to plunder the shepherds. Salih Aga, a Turkish naval officer, has settled a colony of about 100 Turks, having, by travelling in Italy, France, and Great Britain, acquired superior lights to those of his countrymen. Mrs. G. found her expectations of the grapes of *Soudak* disappointed; and that trees, by much attention, in a made soil, well watered, will grow in this desert.

Mrs. G. travels from the *Dniester*, the Western boundary between the Russians and Turks at the peace of Kainardgi and Jassy, to the Eastern to the river Cuban. The highest of the towns built by the empress on her new frontier is *Gregorypol*, an Armenian colony; *Tyraspol*, a fort and place of arms opposite Bender; and *Ovidiopol*, at the mouth of the Dniester. In this last an urn found under a kind of *kistvaen* *, and also a terracotta female dressed †; of all which a drawing and an account were sent to the Society of Antiquaries

* Lady Craven's "Journey through the Crimea," published in 1789, 4to, was reviewed in our vol. LIX. p. 237.

† Prof Pallas published another, 1794.

‡ A copy of his "Russian Antiquities" is left at Messieurs Cadell and Davies.

* Said, p. 418, to resemble the *Ossuarium*, or square *box*, in *which the antients sent home the bones and ashes of a person deceased abroad.* For this assertion we wish to have better authority, as well for the square *box*, which was of stone or marble, as for the *flesh-consuming* coffin, or sarcophagus, which decomposed a corpse in 4 days.

† First imagined to be *Diana*, because the hair in front was dressed *like a crescent*; afterwards, that of *Julia*, with whom Ovid intrigued.

in London, 1795, who have hitherto declined publishing it. In a note, p. 419, the Doctor speaks of the tomb *fancifully supposed by some people to be that of Ovid*, though he gives it up p. 420; and though we are expressly told by the poet (Ep. ex Ponto, l. 8), that Tomé, where the Danube empties itself into the Pontus, Euxinus, or Black sea, *ubi cæruleis jungitur Ister aquis*; yet Scherer says, in his Annales de la Petite Russie, that Ovid's tomb exists six days' journey from the Borysthenes or Dnieper, but in what direction he says not, in a plain among antient ruins, with a Latin inscription of four lines. The *coast* is said to have once borne the name of the same poet, who mentions the rivers *Benius* and *Lycus*. In this tomb was found an *amphora* or vessel of the same materials as the bust, but crusted over with sea-shells, and thence supposed to be as old as Recupero's lava of Etna; and a very rude figure of a Priapus surrounded by four *nymphs**, the lowermost of them offering him "what looks like a pye, or some kind of very large fruit, possibly a watermelon, the most common production of the country," but which in the engraving is evidently a *ram's head*, on which the figure lays its right-hand. A pair of better eyes, those of a young portrait-painter, discovered this; and thence it becomes emblematic of *Panticapeum* and *Criu Metopon*. This groupe is absolutely compared to the figure of Nile† at Rome, with children climbing about him.

We have next a sculpture communicated to the same learned body, though no information could be obtained, when, where, or how it was found, only that it came from a Tartar to an inhabitant of the North shore of the Euxine. The Society entered these curiosities in their minutes, never suspecting they would see the light‡. The Doctor was so highly impressed with their importance, that he continues writing about them and about them, contradicting and being contradicted, to the end of the chapter. We return to his lady.

Another new port and city at the *Adjebey* of the Turks was new-christened *Odessa* by the archbishop of the new conquests, from *Odessus*, supposed, by Danville and Peyssonnel, the antient name of *Ochakoff*; the remains of the very wood in which Herodotus relates Anacharsis was shot, performing his sacrifices vowed to Cybele.

In the IXth letter we arrive at *Cherson*, where Admiral Mordwinoff inscribed on a tomb, "*Here lies the benevolent Howard.*" From this city, on account of its unhealthy situation, the seat of naval architecture for the Euxine was transferred to Nicolavef, though large men of war are still built here, and a garrison remains. About 150 versts up the river the Empress planted a colony of French emigrants. The antient *Olbia* is supposed to have stood about 10 versts above Cherson. The tombs of the Scythian kings at Gerrhe, described by Herodotus, are supposed to have been opened by a gentleman of the Ukraine, who laid the foundation of his fortune by gold images and ornaments found in some antient tombs on the banks of the Dnieper. Had his son, a general in the Russian service, and a man of much knowledge and liberality, been at Cherson, he would have given a particular account of what his father found. (p. 38, n.) Our traveller, ascending the Dnieper 55 versts higher, to a pass the district about which abounds with a species of conic tumuli very common in the steps of antient Scythia or modern Tartary. "The small town of *Berestave*, at this pass, has nothing to recommend it but its very fine view of the Dnieper, crossed here in a floating wooden bridge, which sunk at every step, and let in the water between the boards. From the banks they travelled through a deep sandy road to a little village on the skirts of the Nogay steppe, where the government or province of the *Taurida* begins some time before

* Or any other figures you please to represent to your imagination.

† Here called a *Nilometre*. We would ask who is the learned *President* of the Society of Antiquaries to whom this letter, addressed to a nameless correspondent, was addressed, who wrote "A Dissertation of the Siege of Troy?"

‡ "In short, my wife sir," says Mrs. G. (p. 28), "if you cavil at my Scythian conjectures, only take the trouble of turning over the records of your own favourite Antiquary Society, and, if you do not find in them speculations fully as improbable you may then sneer at those of your affectionate journalist." Qu. Was not the Doctor imposed on first, and then tried to impose on his favourite Society?

you arrive at the peninſula itſelf, an immenſe extent of paſturage, whoſe inhabitants ſeem to be greatly changed, of late years, by Ruſſian poliſh. The river *Kalangara* of the Ruſſian maps, at whoſe mouth ſtood the antient city *Carcinatis*, was the boundary of the primitive Scythia of Herodotus, a ſquare ſpace of 4000 ſtades, or 400 Roman miles. An hour after paſſing this river, we arrived at *Perecop*, the antient *Taphra*. *Prz-kop*, in Tartar, ſignifies, as *taphras* in Greek, a *ditch*, the deep trench cut acroſs the iſthmus. Here are ſtill ſome remains of the famous wall which, Xenophon tells us, was built by Dercyllus, general of the Lacedæmonians, within this ditch, 4 miles and 600 paces long, againſt the inroads of the Scythians, and, in after-ages, defended by 600 towers, according to Procopius. The director of the ſalt-works here has a handſome houſe, and a good little library of Ruſſian books.

"The Taurida is 56 miles long, from Perecop to the port of Balaklava, on the Euxine, and 200 miles broad, Cape Tarkanſkoi projecting into the Black Sea, on the Weſt, to the city of Jenikal, on the Cimmerian Boſphorus, or ſtraits which divide the Taurida from the iſland of Taman. The large river Salgir nearly divides the peninſula into two equal parts, and ſeparates the ſaline graſſy ſteppe, or plain on the North, from the fine mountainous country to the South, the admiration and abode of poliſhed commercial nations for upwards of 2000 years, who filled its ports with ſhips and merchandize till the barbarous Turks ſhut up the Thracian Boſphorus, and turned the buſy Euxine into a watery deſert." (p. 54.) The quantity of corn raiſed in the ſalt part has rendered Taurida the granary of the Euxine, till the late wars depopulated it. The old town of Perecop ſtill conſiſts of ſome hundreds of houſes, 5 verſts from the new, in the midſt of an open burning plain. In this ſaline paſture are reared the famous breed of Crimean or Tauric ſheep, as well as many camels, dromedaries, and horſes. Paſſing the river *Cheablack*, by a bridge of the Romans or Genoeſe, we come to the ſite of Ptolemy's city, *Safarcha*, which Peyſſonnell finds in the village of *Tcheterlik*. Ptolemy's *Eupatoria* is reſtored to *Koſloff*, where, however, Peyſſonnell placed *Cherſonneſus*; and his *Dandaca* Pallas places at *Turkhanſkoy Kout*. The trade of Koſloff conſiſts in ſalt, leather, and woollen carpets. In ſpite of all the riſques of Ottoman oppreſſion, "I am much miſtaken if theſe good people would not prefer being under the iron ſceptre of the chief of their own religion to living under the mildeſt government of a Chriſtian prince: ſuch is the empire which the able Muſſulman prophet, Mahomet, has eſtabliſhed over the minds of his votaries, apparently by inſpiring a wonderful degree of fanaticiſm." (p. 66.)

Symphiropol, the new Tauric capital, in a charming country, decked with fine green fields, watered by the Salgir, was called by the Tartars *Soultane Serai*, from its having been the ordinary reſidence of the *Kalgha Soultane*, or commander in chief of the Crimean army. Its houſes are built of ſtone, and roofed, in the antient Greek ſtyle, with tiles. There are likewiſe numerous handſome modern buildings. *Tchatirdagh*, the higheſt mountain of the Taurida, the antient *Mons Beroſus*, is 20 verſts diſtant. (p. 67—69.)

We next travel through a valley, equally pleaſing and full of variety, through which *Alma* rolls his limpid ſtreams, to *Batcheſerai*, the reſidence, making an earthly paradiſe, of its ſovereign the Khan, the *Palatium* of Strabo, and the *Badatium* of Ptolemy, with dirty, ill-paved, narrow ſtreets, a palace, ſome ſhops, merely furniſhed with merchandize for the few wants of its inhabitants, and a primitive manufactory of knives. It is an aſſemblage of Tartarian houſes, of uncouth forms, ſtuck againſt the ſides of the mountains, and placed in circles, one above another, round the palace of the Chan, with ſtreets between the rows of houſes. The palace is a curious ſpecies of painted Chineſe ſtructure of various apartments, entered by a ſpacious court, having, on one hand, a hanging garden of terraces, and, on the other, the time-ſculptured rocks. In the court is a handſome *metchet*, or moſque, with a lofty elaſtic ſpire, that ſhakes like a tree under you, while you view the whole city from its lofty ſummit. Near it are two pretty rotundas, in which repoſe the aſhes of a long line of chans, and a pretty little mauſoleum erected by one of them to a beloved Chriſtian wife. A ſmall interior court leads to a fine round veſtibule, paved with white marble, and ornamented with thre-

three fountains of clear, cool, and excellent water, ever playing. When the Empreſs viſited her new acquiſition, ſhe cauſed the whole city to be illuminated. (p. 69—77.)

Five verſts from this city ſtands an excavated mountain, called *Tiape Kirmant*, of a conic form, covered with wood, and full of antient habitations, which are not only furniſhed with windows, but have ciſterns full of water. There are two more ſuch ſeven verſts South of this. (p. 77.) The hiſtory of Chagin Girrey, the laſt of the Chans, is thus related (pp. 78—82.)

"Chagin Girrey, the late Chan or Sovereign of Crim Tartary, having, whilſt a youth, accompanied an embaſſy from the reigning Chan to the Court of Catherine II. was engaged by that politic princeſs to remain in Peterſburg as captain of her guards; happy, no doubt, to have one of the Imperial Ottoman family in her ſervice, who might be uſeful on ſome future occaſion. An opportunity was not long wanting of making him eminently uſeful to Ruſſia; as, after the Turkiſh war, ſo ably conducted by the Field-marſhal Romanzoff, and ended by the peace of Kainardgi in 1774, Crim Tartary was ſubdued by the Empreſs's arms, and its *independence* ſtipulated in the treaty as one of the principal articles of peace agreed to by the Grand Sultan; which enabled Catherine to have her captain of the guards elected chan of the peninſula; the right of chooſing a ſovereign being left, of courſe, to the Tartars, by the Ottoman Court. This ſtation he filled with dignity, till Prince Potemkin had the addreſs to engage him, in 1783, to cede his ſovereignty to the Imperial Crown of Ruſſia, and retire into Woronetz on a yearly penſion of 100,000 roubles; at which city, and at Kalouga, he reſided for about two years, till, grown tired of a retreat among men differing from himſelf in religion, cuſtoms, and manners, he petitioned Catherine for permiſſion to viſit his relations at Conſtantinople. The Empreſs granted his requeſt; and the Chan was received like a ſovereign, and a deſcendant of Mahomet, by the Baſhaw of Cotchim, who came out with a great retinue to meet him; and, after kiſſing the ſkirt of his robe, preſented a letter from his relation the Grand Sultan, inviting him, in the kindeſt language, to his capital, and aſſuring him that he was always ready to receive and ſuccour the unfortunate. On this flattering invitation, Chagin Girrey proceeded to Conſtantinople, where he was at firſt well received, but ſoon after ordered to retire to the iſland of Rhodes, which he was ſo well convinced was a ſpecies of exile, the forerunner of death, that he ſought the protection of the French Conſul *, who, it is ſaid, had actually prepared a ſmall veſſel to favour his eſcape; but, the wind being contrary, the fatal Baſhaw arrived, and, by the information of one of the unhappy Chan's ſuite, whom he put to the torture, diſcovered his maſter hid under the Conſul's floor. The Baſhaw chid the devoted prince for flying from one ſent by the Sultan to wait upon him and do him honour; but a diſh of coffee, preſented him ſoon after, put a period to a life full of misfortunes; and his head was ſent to his kind relation, in the uſual ſtyle of Turkiſh barbarity and deſpotiſm. The gentleman to whom I owe the above relation, ſo little known to Europe, lived in great intimacy with Chagin Girrey all the time that he dwelt in Woronetz, and occaſionally viſited him in Kalouga †. He likewiſe favoured me with the following curious anecdotes of his manner of living in the firſt-mentioned city, when he had an opportunity of ſeeing him almoſt every day. The Chan (he ſaid) was a man of good figure, with a moſt piercing eye, and poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, not a little cultivated, conſidering his country. His countenance was remarkably pale, with ſtrong marks of inward grief preying on his mind; a ſuſpicion confirmed by his dreſs, which was always black after he abdicated; and he conſtantly wore a black ſilk handkerchief on his head, which was carried up each ſide of his face from under his chin, and tied above his turban ‡. His

* "This very Conſul (Mr. de Dutroui) is now in Peterſburg, and has given me the whole ſtory, too long and circumſtantial to relate here; but the outline given is exact thus far, and is only deficient in deſcribing the trouble that the Conſul was put to in the affair, and the danger that he incurred from the enraged people, &c. as the whole iſland had, by the Grand Sultan, been made anſwerable for the eſcape of the devoted Chan. EDITOR."

† "My friend and informer, I ſince find, is miſtaken with regard to what happened to the Chan after his departure for Conſtantinople; as the Conſul ſays, that he was obliged to give him up to the governor of the iſland, with whom he remained till the expected meſſenger arrived, who ſtrangled him in the uſual way with a bow-ſtring: ſo that the tortured ſlave, and poiſoned coffee, the Ruſſian gentleman muſt have taken from the report of travellers from Conſtantinople; but his mode of life, &c. in this country, my friend was an eye-witneſs of, and has ſtill a gold ſnuff-box by him, which he gave him as a keepſake."

‡ "The Conſul tells me, that his beard was always folded up under the black ſilk, and that he never let it hang down but in acts of religion. EDITOR."

laundreſs

laundreſs likewiſe diſcovered, by the little circles which it left on his ſhirts, that he always wore a coat of mail under his cloaths, probably to ward off a ſudden blow from any fanatic Mahometan, as he had near two hundred about his perſon even in his retirement, who conſtituted his little court. However, in ſpite of this precaution againſt a hidden enemy, he was a man of great courage in the field, and upon all occaſions of danger; a ſingular proof of which he once gave, when obliged to take ſhelter, among the Ruſſian troops, from an inſurrection of his ſubjects during his ſhort reign, inſtigated by the Turkiſh party. The inſurgents having advanced againſt his defenders, to the amount of 30,000 men, the Chan ſtole away in the night from the ſmall Ruſſian army (if poſſible, to prevent the effuſion of blood the next day), and rode directly into the midſt of his revolted ſubjects, alone and unarmed, demanding the cauſe of their diſcontent, and of what they had to accuſe him. This bold meaſure ſo completely ſurpriſed and diſcompoſed the hoſtile army, that the ſoldiers declared they had no perſonal enmity to their Chan, but had been led there by certain murſas, or chiefs, without well knowing why. On this, Chagin Girrey ordered the murſas to be brought before him to declare their grievances; but they, being as much confounded as their men, could allege nothing in the ſlighteſt degree ſatisfactory: whereupon he commanded the ſoldiers to hang them up as traitors, which they inſtantly did. He then quietly rode back alone to the Ruſſian quarters, which had been in much alarm on finding him gone. Nothing could be more ſimple than his way of life, as he never had more than one diſh at his table, which was conſtantly boiled rice and mutton in the Tartar ſtyle, with water for his drink; after which, he took one ſmall diſh of coffee, and ſeldom even ſmoked but when alone. His chamber of ſtate was covered with blue cloth, without any other furniture than a low Turkiſh ſopha on which he ſat; and at night a high ſilver candleſtick ſtood in the middle of the room on the floor, with one wax candle in it. He commonly wore gloves, as he had a cuſtom of throwing a ſix-pound cannon-ball from one hand to another, while he ſat converſing with thoſe about him. His principal amuſement he derived from his hawks and horſes; of which he brought a number with him from the Crimea; but, as he could not enjoy the ſport ſo well in the city, where he at firſt lived, the Archbiſhop of Woronetz gave up to him his country-houſe, a civility which he nobly rewarded, by preſenting him with a large rich croſs ſet with diamonds, ſuch as the Ruſſian archbiſhops wear on their breaſts, ſuſpended from the neck with a blue ribbon. The Chan erected ſeveral ſmall Chineſe buildings in the garden, where he gave the neighbouring gentry little entertainments, and was ſo very generous that few viſited him without receiving ſome preſent. The gentleman who related theſe anecdotes ſhewed me a gold enameled ſnuff-box, and a gold watch, which Chagin bade him wear for his ſake, that every time he took ſnuff, or marked the hour, he might think of him. He once ſent a diamond ring, of 20,000 roubles value, to a much-reſpected miniſter at Peterſburg; but the Court prevented its delivery, and bade the meſſenger tell his maſter that a preſent to a Ruſſian miniſter was improper; although the Chan had accompanied the gift with a handſome little note, wherein he told his Excellency that it was the Oriental cuſtom to preſent marks of eſteem to thoſe whom we love. On receiving back his ring, with the reprimand, he only replied, that the Ruſſians did not hold thoſe opinions while he had miniſters. Catherine ſent him the ribbon of St. Andrew, with a diamond *creſcent*, inſtead of the croſs and ſaint hanging to it as uſual; on which he remarked, that, if the uſual inſignia had been appended to it, his religion would have forbidden him to wear it; and, without them, it was only a piece of ribbon with a trinket, which he declined accepting."

A little diſtance from Batcheſerai ſtands, on a high mountain, an old fort, called the citadel of the Jews, who have from time immemorial inhabited it, and were very numerous in Taurida in the ninth century. They are cleanly and proſperous, called *Black* Jews, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of Poland, and follow the *Tora* inſtead of the *Talmud*. (pp. 83, 84.) At the bottom of a hill we ſaw among the high graſs ſome remains of an antient city, which, we were told, was called *Mariunapol*, but of which no mention occurs in antient authors. On the top are the ruins of *Mankoup*, the *Tabane* of Ptolemy, and the *Kaſtron Gothias*, or capital of *Gothia* in the ninth century, with a little monaſtery cut in a rock. (p. 87.) Returning back to Batcheſerai, they proceed to *Sebaſtapol*, the *Sinus Portuoſos* of Mela, the *Euxine Portſmouth*, or principal ſea-port on the Black-ſea, called by the Turks *Achtjar*. The worm here is particularly deſtructive to ſhips. The new city forms an amphitheatre. The Tartar houſes are ſmall and ill-built. (pp. 91—93.)

The next object were the ruins of the antient Greek city of *Cherſoneſus*, founded by a colony from Heraclea on the

the oppoſite coaſt of Aſia minor; but many of its remains, exiſting within the laſt 20 years, have been ſwallowed up in Sebaſtapol. A beautiful gold medal of Philip of Macedon was dug up in the ruins while our traveller was there. The romantic Greek monaſtery of St. George, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of the famous temple of Diana, till Pallas diſcovered, that a cape more to the Weſt not only anſwered to Strabo's deſcription, but ſtill bears the name of *Parthenium*. (p. 105.)

Balaklava, the *Portus Symbolon* of Strabo, contains about 300 houſes, defended by mountains from every wind that blows; but unhealthy by a *putrid marſh miaſma* ariſing from its *ſalt-water*. (pp. 109—111.) In the way to the ruins of *Inkerman*, the antient *Cremantus*, we paſs by a monaſtery cut out of a rock, and below it the charming valley of *Baydar*, the *Tauric Arcadia*, the *Crimean Tempé*, 20 miles long, ſurrounded by woody mountains bearing many kinds of wild fruit mixed with odoriferous ſhrubs, and a number of Tartar villages ſituated moſt romantically. The antient city of *Lagyra* on this coaſt muſt have ſtood near the vale of *Foras*, perhaps at *Laginſky* wharf. (pp. 113—120.) We paſs by ſeveral other places of little note till we arrive at *Soudak*, the *Citæum* of Ptolemy, and *Soudaja* of the middle ages, with its fine abandoned port, and the cooling fountain of *Sukſu* near it; then the two other fine Southern vallies of *Koz* and *Otuz*, in the Klimata of the Greeks, the ſoil and vegetable productions of which are next deſcribed (pp. 125—139); and reach *Kaffa*, the *Theodoſia* of the Greeks and Ruſſians, in form of an amphitheatre, on the brow of a hill, which forms a ſemicircle round its port, with a moſque and a church, and remains of a magnificent bath. (pp. 139—152.) Letter XLIX. contains a particular account of the market of Circaſſian women, by Mr. Keelman, a German merchant. Theſe beauties are brought in vaſt numbers every year by their own parents, and ſold from 2000 to 4000 piaſtres* each, in proportion to their charms, as the only means of bettering the ſtate of their handſome daughters, whom the Muſſulman treats and prizes as an earthly houri, keeping them in eaſe and affluence all their days, in perfect oppoſition to the treatment they would receive from their own feudal lords. (pp. 153—156.) Ruſſia may one day reſtore the India trade by the antient channels, the Caſpian and Phaſis. (p. 156.)

The Tartar city of *Kerch* is the *Panticapeum* of Strabo, where Mithridates poiſoned himſelf, afterwards called *Boſphorus*, of whoſe kings a brief account is given. (pp. 169—171.) Here are remains of a church built with the coloſſal pillars of a temple. Greek ſtatues and ſarcophagi have been found. (p. 172.) *Jenikal* is the *Nymphæum* of Strabo and Ptolemy. *Taman*, an iſland on the Eaſt or Aſiatic ſide of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, with its city, the antient *Phanagoria*, with its temple of Venus, *Apataria*, or the *Jilt*. A large ſtone, about a fathom long, was found here, with an inſcription in the old Ruſſian language, importing that, in 1068, Gleb, prince of Tmutaracan, meaſured the diſtance between his capital (of the ſame name) and Kretchevæ, or Kerch, over the ice, and found it 8054 fathoms, or 16 Ruſſian verſts, exactly the meaſurement of Strabo. Our traveller ſuppoſes this intended to aſcertain an extraordinary congelation of the Euxine. Of this province Letter LVIII. contains a hiſtory; and Letter LIX. a deſcription of the iſland of Taman; and Letter LX. an account of the volcanic eruption from *Koukou Oba*, a hill to the North of Taman, of which a view is engraved p. 190. In February, 1794, after a noiſe like thunder, a thick ſmoke and *gerbe* of fire, which laſted about half an hour, a vaſt ſtream of *ſalt mud* burſt forth, and ran down the ſide of the hill to the plain below in ſix diſtinct channels, from three to five yards deep, making in all about 100,000 cubic fathoms, which by July were dry at the ſurface, and cracked like parched clay ſoil in ſummer, and the crater cloſed with dry mud capable of being walked over, though a frightful boiling was heard below. (p. 190.)

Eſki or *Stari* Krim [qu. *old Crim?*] is the modern name of *Cimmerium*, the capital of the Taurida in the time of Strabo and Ptolemy, where every work of antiquity has diſappeared ſince Peyſſonnell was here. The ſilk worm, under the management of an Italian count, Parma, ſucceeds here. The ſmall peninſula of Kerch is

* A Turkiſh piaſtre is about 4*d.* ſterling, or a Ruſſian rouble at par.

is separated from the great peninsula of Chersonesus Taurica by an antient, deep, and wide trench, like that at Perecop, which, probably, once defended the kingdom of Bosphorus against the Chersonites, and is much infested by the mortal crab-spider, the phalangium araneides, or Builtarbo, of the Crim-Tartars, whose bite is mortal if the wound be not instantly scarified and rubbed with fresh butter. (pp. 193—195.)

The Tartar city of *Karasubazar*, or the market on the Karasan or Black river, occupies the site of the antient *Portacra*, and, till depopulated by the Russian wars of 1737, had many Christian churches. It stands in a vast plain, intersected with small hills, and covered with charming verdure, enameled with flowers and beautiful plants; but the houses are ill-built, and the streets narrow and dirty. Here is, however, a noble antique bath with two domes for the purpose of promoting perspiration by warmth and friction, and afterwards washing in hot water and soap, and having the hair plucked off where superfluous. In this city is an antient manufactory of Morocco leather, of which large quantities are made from the skins of the numerous flocks of Taurie goats.

"They begin the process by cleaning the skins in the following manner. After having steeped some raw hides in cold water for twenty-four hours, to free them from blood and other impurities, the fleshy parts are scraped off with proper instruments. They are next macerated for ten days in cold lime-water, to loosen the hair, which is likewise scraped off as clean as possible. For fifteen days they lie in clean cold water, and then are worked under-foot in a succession of clean waters, the last being impregnated with dog's dung, to loosen the hair still more, when they receive a second scraping, and are drained of their humidity; which finishes the cleaning process. They now proceed to what they call feeding the skins, by steeping them four days in a cold infusion of wheat-bran; then in a decoction of honey and water, twenty-eight pounds to five pails, cooled down to the temperature of new milk; out of which they are put under press into a vessel with holes at the bottom to let the liquor escape. They are, lastly, steeped four days in a light solution of salt and water, one pound to five pails; this finishes the preparation; and the leather is now ready to receive the dye. A strong decoction of artemisa annua, or southernwood, in the proportion of four pounds to ten pails of water, seems to be the basis of all the different colours that they give to the Morocco in the Taurida, Astracan, and the other cities formerly belonging to the Tartar empire, where the secret has remained till now. When a red colour is intended, a pound of cochineal in powder is gradually stirred into ten pails of the fine yellow decoction of artemisa, and boiled up in it for half an hour, with five or six drachms of alum, and poured on the leather in a proper vessel. They are next worked under-foot in an infusion of oak-leaves in warm water, till they become supple and soft; when they are finally rinsed in cold water, then rubbed over with olive-oil, and callendered with wooden rollers; which finishes the manufacture. The yellow Morocco is dyed with the decoction of artemise alone, only stronger, twenty pounds of it to fifteen pails, being the proportion when used without other admixture; but two pounds of alum in fine powder is gradually added, by half a table-spoonful at a time; and with this each skin is twice stained before the last operations of oiling and callendering. It is, however, necessary to remark, that there is a little difference in the preparation of the skins for receiving the pure yellow dye described above, as neither honey nor salt are used; but, instead of them, the hides are steeped for two days in an infusion of oak-leaves (immediately after being taken out of the infusion of bran wherein they must have lain four), and then worked under-feet for a few hours of two days; next rinsed in cold water, and placed one above another on poles, to drain off the water and make them ready for staining. This is all the certain information that I have been able to obtain on this curious subject; for I can by no means depend on the vague reports that I have heard, relative to the colouring matter added for staining the *green* and *blue* kinds of Morocco." (pp. 202, 203.)

In one of the most romantic spots of the Taurida Prince Potemkin erected, as by magick, a splendid palace in the Tartar style, to surprize his Imperial mistress, Catherine, on her arrival in her new conquest, and the trees pruned by Gould, a Scotch gardener.

Letters LXVIII. LXIX. LXX. LXXI. LXXII. LXXIII. LXXIV. are occupied with an account of the different nations included in the general name of *Crim Tartars*, their persons, dress, houses, manners, marriages and funerals, religion, administration of justice, price of provisions, carriages, *koumis*, a preparation of mares' milk, tents. The *lady* returns to Sympheropol, Nicolayef, and Petersburg;

burg; and the succeeding letters are made up of the historical sketch of the Greek and Roman colonies, &c. founded on the shores of the Euxine and Mæotis, illustrated with coins, and the Venetian and Genoese of the Euxine colonies (pp. 238—267); the antient commerce of the Euxine colonies, from the time of the Greeks to the Russian conquest of the Northern shore of the Black Sea. That of the former consisted in fisheries and the East India trade; that of the latter, probably, in furs and Chinese silks. The Venetians, Genoese, and Tartars, also traded to India by the Euxine. (pp. 267—297.) This article of commerce, and the Greek colonies on the West coast of the Black Sea, from the Danube to Byzantium, pp. 297—305, is the most interesting part of the work. Letter XCIII. furnishes reasons for supposing the river Bog to have been the antient *Axiacus*.

In a Supplement, continued in the epistolary form, we have Tauric ruins, monuments, Greek inscriptions, &c. from two memoirs sent by M. Marshal Biberstein to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, but containing nothing precise or interesting, or that give any high idea of the Russian Antiquaries. Dr. G. in Letter XCIX. points out the *Hyperboreans*, who, according to Herodotus, sent annual offerings to Apollo at Delos, to be the inhabitants of the antient dominions of Russia, probably about the latitude of Baturin, the antient residence of the Hetman of the Cossaks, as they would there border on the lands of the Issedonians, as Herodotus and the Delians tell us they did; and the river Desna, on which Baturin stands, and which watered the supposed Hyperborean country, is a branch of the Boristhenes, and, in the 500 years that the Greek colonies had been settled on the banks of the Dnieper, before Herodotus, a detachment might have mounted up the Ukraine by the course of that river. (p. 333.)

In an Appendix, the editor applies antient medals, found in these parts since the Russian conquest, to the illustration of history. These are of 24 kings of Bosphorus, beginning with the 12th, all struck within the antient kingdom, and most of them in its capital, *Panticapæum*, now *Kerch*. These are cut in wood, and worked in eight plates, besides being inserted in the history of the respective princes. Next follow six rude stone statues, sent to Petersburg by Prince Potemkin (who, we are told, p. 405, alone among the great seemed to take an interest in the antient history of the provinces conquered from the Turks on the Euxine). They are said to be frequent in the deserts of Scythia *on the kourgans*, or conic tumuli, scattered over it. They represent women, clothed or naked, holding in their lap a kind of cup like the *deæ matres*. These statues are seen at unequal distances, and of unequal sculpture, from the Dnieper to the Ural and Irtish, and even to the Jenesley; but they gradually shew a ruder workmanship Eastward from the Don, as if the richer and more civilized hordes had constantly chosen the neighbourhood of the three seas, the Euxine, Mæotis, and Caspian, for the richer pastures and advantageous trade. The Roman intrenchments near, seen by Suwarof, may be of the time of Mithridates.

In plate II. 7, a marble column found by Suwarof, buried in the earth on the banks of the Cuban, near antient military works, ascribed, by the tradition of the country, to the Romans, inscribed with unknown characters, is, by our editor, conjectured to be one of the three pillars erected by the Athenians in gratitude to Leucon VII. King of Bosphorus, for a supply of corn which he sent to them from Theodocia (*Cassa*), for which they elected him a citizen of Athens, and in that city set up one of these columns; another in the capital of the Bosphorus (Panticapeos, or Bosphorus, now *Kerch*); and a third near the temple of the Argonauts, which must have stood somewhere in the Cuban, on the road between the two antient kingdoms of Bosphorus and Colchis, or in the very district where Count Suworof found this antique marble column. These two last are proved to have been inscribed in the languages of the country, and that at Athens in Greek. There seems no reason, however, to suppose a *Greek* inscription on a *pillar* could not be understood as well as on a *coin*; and all the coins of the Bosphorus princes have *Greek* legends. All conjecture must therefore be suspended respecting this rude monument.

P. 6. "Arranged the *reglement* for the Russian fleet." Why not *regulation*?—P. 7. The coals said by Mrs. G. to be mentioned in her IId letter, are, if we mistake not, mentioned in a *supplement by the Editor* to the IId letter.

8. *Anecdotes*

8. *Anecdotes of the* Engliſh *Language: chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of* London *and its Environs; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis, and its Vicinities, have not corrupted the Language of their Anceſtors; in a Letter from* Samuel Pegge, *Eſq. F. S. A. to an old Acquaintance, and Co-fellow of the Society of Antiquaries,* London.

"THE little Eſſay here preſented to the publick was found among the papers of its deceaſed Author; who ſeems to have made it the amuſement of a leiſure hour, and probably laid aſide or reſumed his pen as his health and ſpirits ebbed and flowed. Such as it is, the Editor preſumes it will be taken in good part, and create good humour in its readers; who cannot but be aware of the difficulty of reducing *language* or *taſte* to a common ſtandard." *Advertiſement. Jan.* 1, 1803.

The aim of this pleaſant writer, the *ſecond* Antiquary of the Houſe of Pegge, is, to vindicate the dialect of London, or the "Cockney language," from the imputation of vulgariſms and ungrammaticalneſs, and juſtify, by a happy ſelection of examples from writers of the Elizabethan age, that it rather has preſerved the original character of our language than adulterated it by corruptions.

"Few people trouble themſelves about the daily provincial ſeeming jargon of their own county, becauſe, being ſuperficially underſtood, it anſwers the purpoſes of the natives without farther inveſtigation: though, I believe, it may be affirmed that every dialect in the kingdom of England has (for the moſt part) a radical exiſtence in one or other of the languages whereof our own is compounded. I dare, at leaſt, confidently aſſert that there is a leſs number of provincial words and expreſſions in London and its vicinities (within twenty miles), than in any other part of the kingdom, from a given centre; that the verbal peculiarities are comparatively few; and that what is called *vulgarity* is barely a reſiduum of what was antiently the eſtabliſhed national dialect, at different periods, from time immemorial*." (pp. 2, 3.)

"Taking our language mixed and modified as we find it, give me leave to apprize you, by one little previous diſquiſition, that the moſt unobſerved words in common uſe are not without fundamental meanings, however contemptible they may appear to us in this age of refinement." (p. 11.)

Cockney is a name applied to the citizens of London from very early periods, though *unde derivatum prorſus ignoratur.*

"A plain, honeſt, true-bred Cockney then, Sir, though he has often a quaint affectation of what he takes to be wit, and in converſation tires you to death with the repetition of ſome favourite word or expreſſion, is perfectly innocent of the perſonal crime of fabricating new ones, leaving that to men of greater genius. Words unheard before, if analogically formed, give a zeſt to language; while at the ſame time new epithets and new metaphors heighten the flavour ſtill more." (p. 34.)

"Language in general, modes of ſpeech, or the particular application of words, Sir, were never held to be the manufacture of the mob; but to have been decided and eſtabliſhed by the uſage of the ſuperior orders of mankind*. The conſent, therefore, of men of every age, who ſpeak and write with propriety, ſtamps the currency of words; and, though ſuch words may thereafter grow out of date, or be vitiated by habit and miſpronunciation, there yet remains a trace of them to aſcertain their intrinſic value. Faſhion has long been the arbiter of language, as well as of dreſs, furniture, &c.; all which have varied, nobody knows why, nor how the innovations have crept in, becauſe the aggreſſors againſt the old faſhions have never been detected†.—So vague was the ſtate of the French language when Monſieur Vaugelas wrote (between the years 1585 and 1650), that, during his tranſlation of Quintus Curtius, which occupied him for thirty years, it had varied ſo much, that he was obliged to correct the former part of his work, to bring it to the ſtandard of the latter. This occaſioned M. Voiture to apply to it the epigram of Martial upon a barber, who was ſo ſlow in his operation that the hair began to grow on the firſt half of the face before we had trimmed the other‡. It is no very eaſy matter to read and underſtand Chaucer, and the poets of that age, currently in their old-faſhioned ſpelling (apart from their obſolete words), even when

* "Mr. Ray has given us a conſiderable number of North Country words, and left a vaſt many behind him; whereas the dialect of London (as far as my penetration goes) produces comparatively but few."

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* "Conſuetudinem ſermonis vocabo conſenſum *Eruditorum.*

Quintilian, lib. I. cap. 12."

† "Conſuetudo vicit, quæ, cum omnium Domina rerum, tum maxime *Verborum*, eſt. Aulus Gellius, lib. XII. cap. 13."

‡ "Anecdotes Litteraires. Paris, 1750, 8vo, tom. I p. 115.

[perci,
Entrapelus tonſor, dum circuit ora Lu-
Expungitque genas; altera barba ſubit.
Martial, Epig. vii. 83."

tranſlated,

tranſlated, as I may term it, into modern types; and much leſs ſo in their antient garb of the Gothic or black letter, till their language becomes familiarized by habit. I conceive, farther, that the antiquated French tongue would be ſtill more unintelligible to a Frenchman of the preſent age; to evince which, it may be only neceſſary to compare the "Grand Coutumier de Normandie," or "Les Aſſizes de Jeruſalem," with more modern writers; or even Rabelais with Voltaire. Orthography, therefore, is as the faſhionable literary world, for the time being, ſhall have been pleaſed to make it: but with this latitude, that formerly our Engliſh ſpelling was, for a long time, happily governed by the ear, without any ſolicitude about the poſition or number of letters in a word, ſo that there were plenty of them. Since orthography has been attempted to be curbed by rule, deviation from the antient open practice has been ſtudiouſly affected; in conſequence of which, the mode eſtabliſhed as perfectly right at the commencement of a century may, perhaps, be diſcarded as palpably wrong before it is half expired." (pp. 36—39.)

"Our language has undergone ſome conſiderable alterations very lately. *Honour*, *favour*, &c. are now cut down to *honr*, *favor*, &c. Dr. Johnſon, however, our lateſt Dictionarian (if you will allow me to uſe the term) gives no inſtance of theſe words being written with ſuch defalcations; neither does he leave it at all doubtful, by indulging them with an *alias*." (p. 40 *.)

Our author proceeds to ſhew, that

"The humble and accepted dialect of London, the *Londoniſm*, as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themſelves, however they may appear to us not born within the ſound of *Bow-bell*; nay, farther, that the *Cockneys*, who content themſelves with the received language and pronunciation which has deſcended to them unimpaired and unaugmented through a long line of anceſtry, have not corrupted their native tongue, but are, in general, luckily right, though upon unfaſhionable principles; and, moreover, that even thoſe very words which appear to be diſtorted in pronunciation are, for the moſt part, fairly and analogically formed." (p. 52.)

"The pronunciation and uſe of ſome few words, it muſt be confeſſed, are a little deformed by the natives of London, of which I give you a catalogue; but, as they are words of inheritance, and handed down from ear to ear without intermediate aſſiſtance, they may admit of much vindication." (p. 53.)

"Having thus brought the Cockney decently to his grave, whither he is *gone* to *come* no more, I ſhall, for your great conſolation, take leave both of him and you, with a wiſh that this addreſs may merit your *Imprimatur*; and that you will accept theſe reveries with ſuch grains of allowance as your charity ſhall pleaſe to beſtow. You and I, Sir, jogged on together for ſeveral years, both at School and at the Univerſity, till we parted, and met again in that great maſs of mankind called *The World*, where I had followed you *(non paſſibus æquis)*, and at length found you had long become F. S. A. in which capacity I now addreſs you, and crave your attention. Though you have been fed with *Morſels of Criticiſm*, I hope you are not too proud to pick up a few *Crumbs of Antiquity*." (pp. 247, 248.)

In examining Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary, he expreſſes his opinion, that

"Lexicography was not his *forte*. He ſubmitted to it; and we are at preſent highly obliged by his labours, painful as they muſt have been to him. This branch of erudition is enough for one man, however qualified. Criticiſm is equally out of Dr. Johnſon's line. His Notes on Shakſpeare are trifling and unſatisfactory, compared with thoſe of Mr. Steevens; for which it may be ſaid, and I hope without offence, that Dr. Johnſon had every thing elſe to do; while Mr. Steevens was abſorbed in the ſubject, and was *totus in illo*. Dr. Johnſon's work, great as it is, cannot be called a perfect, or even a ſatisfactory work. He built on old foundations, ſome of which he pulled down, which ſhould have remained; and left others ſtanding, which he was able to have demoliſhed. He worked for a body of Bookſellers, called *The Trade*;—was paid generally in advance—and it is very diſcernible in many caſes wherein he was diligent, and wherein he was indolent and inattentive. When money was wanting, ſheets were written apace; when money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and inveſtigative. He had too much *vis inertiæ*, and a want of enthuſiaſtic zeal, founded on an independent love of his ſubject; and paſſed things over, becauſe he was not in a humour to examine them thoroughly, or when ſome other object called him from this laborious work to more pleaſing and flattering ſubjects, better ſuited to the bent of his great and unbounded faculties. Dr. Johnſon was not at all aware of the authenticity of dialectical expreſſions, and therefore ſeldom attends to them, or conſiders them as natives, but as outcaſts; whereas

* We remember to have heard that, in the library of St. John's college, Cambridge, is a copy of Dr. Middleton's Life of Cicero, in which ſome member of the houſe took the pains to re-inſert the *u* in all ſuch words. EDIT.

whereas they contain more originality than moſt words, &c. in common uſe at this day, which are begotten by *Abſurdity* on its fantaſtical miſtreſs *Réfinement*. The languages of our anceſtors, preſerved in our provinces, are not all by one common parent; for, if you would ſeek for the terms and expreſſions of the Northern people, it will be in vain to ranſack the Britiſh tongue, for it is all Saxon, as is the Scotch. On the other hand, it will be as fruitleſs to hunt for the language of the Weſt of England, which is entirely Britiſh, in the Anglo-Saxon mine of the North.—A word more on this Dictionary, and I have done. It profeſſes to be an Engliſh Dictionary, and is too much ſo; for, though I do not wiſh ſuch a work to contain *expreſſions* borrowed from other languages, though in daily uſe; yet there are technical *words*, which often have ſtarted, though compounded or borrowed even from the Greek, which, by naturalization, ought to have a place in a National Dictionary. How, otherwiſe, is the next generation to underſtand what is meant by the *Lyceum*, the *Eidophuſicon*, Sir Aſhton Lever's *Holophuſicon*, Walker's *Eidoranion*, or the *Panorama?*—*Ranelagh*, the *Pantheon*, *Vauxhall*, may perhaps ſurvive ſome time longer; but, of the others, ſome are already gone, and the reſt will probably die with their ſponſors. To theſe may be added the new-fangled terms for various articles in dreſs, both male and female *, in furniture, and general domeſtic uſe †. Many of theſe terms were well known in Dr. Johnſon's time; and many have ariſen ſince: but I would make the obſervation general, by ſaying that ſuch words, as denizens, ought to have a place in an Engliſh Dictionary. As to words newly coined, we ſee many very juſtifiable in the Newſpapers of every day. I have no right to arraign Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary, but becauſe it frequently diſappoints me; for, the ſubject of the preceding ſheets is beyond the reach of Dictionaries in general, which are neceſſarily confined to radical exiſting words." (pp. 250—253.)

This little Eſſay, alike diverting and informing, concludes with various exemplifications of Etymology.

9. *The* Cambrian *Biography; or, Hiſtorical Notices of celebrated Men among the Antient* Britons. *By* William Owen, *F. A. S.*

"MR. OWEN's deſign in forming this little book, which can only be conſidered as a collection of hiſtorical notices and ſketches in general, produced literally as they appear among the various documents whence they are drawn*, was to aſſiſt thoſe who have a taſte for the literary remains of the Antient Britons, as well as to give ſome general information to ſtrangers to their language, but who may be diſpoſed to form an acquaintance with the characters whoſe acts are preſerved in its record;" thoſe only who have rendered themſelves eminent as members of the Welſh community, either for their political or ſocial acts, or as writers in the language, and not from their having been merely born in the country, and acquiring their fame amongſt other nations, for their memories live in records more ample and more ſplendid than this humble tablet for the Cymry.

Mr. O. avails himſelf of an opportunity which the empire has lately afforded in the returns of its population, to give a general idea of the ſtatiſtical importance of the Principality of Wales, as being in ſome reſpects connected with an account of its illuſtrious men. In ſo doing, the counties are not placed in the order of their poſitions, but according to their reſpective magnitudes; the largeſt firſt, ſo as to ſhew, in connexion with the extent, the comparative population of each.

Montgomeryſhire.....	47,978
Caermarthenſhire.....	67,817
Glamorganſhire	71,525
Merionethſhire.....	29,506
Monmouthſhire	45,582
Brecon	31,633
Caernarvonſhire	41,521
Denbighſhire	60,852
Cardiganſhire	42,056
Pembrokeſhire.....	56,280
Radnorſhire.....	19,050
Angleſey	33,806
Flintſhire	39,622
	587,128

ARTHUR has been pourtrayed in ſtronger colours by mythologiſts and romance writers than his genuine hiſtory warrants.

Evan Evans, an eminent divine and poet, who, after ſpending almoſt his whole life in tranſcribing antient MSS. of which he left about 100 volumes of various ſizes, without being able to procure the ſmalleſt preferment in the church, fell through deſpondency into a habit

* "*Shawl—Galoches—Spencer*, &c. &c."
† "*Doyley—Epergne—Turin*, &c. &c."

* "The miſcellaneous contents of the Welſh Archaiology; a valuable copy of the Account of the primitive Chriſtians and Foundations of Churches in Britain; the Liſt of Poets, begun by Dr. John Davies, and completed by Owen Jones, Eſq."

a habit of drinking, which at times produced ſymptoms of derangement in him, which precluded his chance of creating any new friends likely to make reparation for thoſe who ought to have rewarded his merit. He publiſhed, 1764, a quarto, "Diſſertatio de Bardis," and died 1790, having ſubſiſted on an annuity of 20l. given him for his MSS. by Paul Panton, eſq. of Plaſgwyn, a character diſtinguiſhed for his acquaintance with the hiſtory and antiquities of his native country; and left behind him at his death, 1797, aged 67, a valuable collection of Welſh MSS. but more particularly conſpicuous for his liberality in aiding others who purſued a ſimilar track with himſelf.

Goronw Owain, one of the greateſt poets that appeared among the Welſh, noticed by the late Lewis Morris, who had been educated for the church, and was curate of Donnington, in Shropſhire. "The name of the perſon," ſays he, "I now do duty for, is Douglas; he is now in London, and for the moſt part of his time with the Earl of Bath as tutor to his ſon. He is the perſon who defended the poet Milton againſt the inſidious defamation of Lauder. Be it as it may, he is ſufficiently ſevere and hard towards me. I hold ſome little land of him appertaining to the ſchool; and though it was ſet too high before, he has ſent down this year (1752*) orders to raiſe the rent, leſt a poor curate ſhould gain anything in his ſervice, or obtain too good a bargain at his hand; yet the ſteward, who well knows the value of the land, could not find it in his heart to raiſe the rent one farthing higher; and an indifferent perſon would hardly give ſo much for it."

10. *An Enquiry into the Propriety of applying Waſtes to the Maintenance and Support of the Poor; with Inſtances of the great Effects which have attended their Acquiſition of Property in keeping them from the Pariſh even in the preſent Scarcity. Being the Subſtance of ſome Notes taken in a Tour in the Year* 1800. *By* Arthur Young, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

MR. Y. has, with the moſt commendable regard to the internal welfare of his country, called the public attention to the ſtate of the nation with reſpect to the poor. He has given various caſes, to prove the unneceſſary expence of ſuſtaining the poor in pariſh-workhouſes, and the advantages which would ariſe to the publick, and to the poor, by erecting cottages, and adding to them ſmall portions of commons or waſtes. One or two of his facts will ſpeak for themſelves, and require no comment.

"Wymondham.—This place contains 3100 ſouls, and pays 4150l. a year to the houſe of induſtry; never leſs than 1184l. The average expence of maintenance in the houſe, including every thing, for four years, from 1797 to 1800, was 13l. 4s. 8d. a head; or, for a family of five, 66l. 3s. 4d. This pariſh contains 1800 acres of uninclоſed common, the ſoil rich. Now, it is a curious fact in the hiſtory of our poor, that they expend as much in one year, for one family, as would ſettle two, perhaps three, on their common, cleared of their pariſh for ever.

"Bury.—The total expence of the poor this year (1800) is 8373l. 2s. 7d.; and, of 294 in the workhouſe, 3787l. 18s. 9d. or 12l. 17s. 7d. per head, and 64l. 7s. 11d. per family: enough to purchaſe two acres of good land; to purchaſe one acre and a half, and leave a ſurplus of 19l. 7s. 11d. to provide for a family; and, as in other caſes, convert the expence of one year into a perpetual eſtabliſhment.

"Bocking.—The poor-rates of this place are 1l. 10s. in the pound; population about 3000, of which 1700 are relieved, at the expence of 6840l. but their ſituation miſerable. At five to a family, there are 340 families, and the charge (other expences deducted) 17l. 12s. per family. The expence of thoſe in the workhouſe 10l. per head, or 50l. per family. The poor, on being aſked whether they would prefer going on as they do, or have an acre of land, &c. anſwered, all, 'Land, far away.' Now, to buy this at 3cl. an acre, adding 20l. per family to furniſh them out, or ſet them a-going, with a hog, ſeed, &c. reaches only to the charge at preſent paid in the workhouſe for a ſingle year; that is, one year's expence ſettles a family for ever."

If theſe facts do not carry demonſtration with them, they muſt do it when the following is added to them:

"Chatteris, Cambridgeſhire.—About 100 ſmall cottages have been raiſed of late years on the common, ſo cloſe to each other as to admit only a path around them; very few have gardens: many were built by the owners, who inhabit them, and did not coſt more than 10 or 12l. The proprietors have no relief from the pariſh."

After a great variety of reaſoning, and the ſtatements of numerous facts,

Mr.

* He went to America in 1753, and has not been heard of ſince.

Mr. Y. emphatically concludes with this important principle: "That, of all the methods of improving waſte lands, none are ſo important, or ſo profitable, as applying them to the ſupport of the labouring poor." He illuſtrates this poſition in the following ſtriking manner:

"Go," ſays he, "to an ale-houſe-kitchen of an old incloſed country, and there you will ſee the origin of poverty and poor-rates. For whom are they to be ſober? For whom are they to ſave? (Such are their queſtions.) For the pariſh? If I am diligent, ſhall I have leave to build a cottage? If I am ſober, ſhall I have land for a cow? If I am frugal, ſhall I have half an acre of potatoes? You offer no motives; you have nothing but a pariſh-officer and a work-houſe! Bring me another pot!

"It is true that waſtes are not every where to be found; but the principles of property are univerſal; and the more they are encouraged amongſt the poor, the leſs burthenſome will they be found. He who cannot poſſeſs an acre may be the owner of a cow; and the man will love his country the better even for a pig."

From a combination of the facts ſtated by Mr. Young, he deduces the following corollaries:

"1. That nothing tends ſo ſtrongly to give the poor induſtrious and frugal habits as the proſpect of acquiring, or the hope of preſerving, land.

"2. That wherever they are poſſeſſed of it, they are either kept entirely from the pariſh, or ſupported at a very ſmall comparative expence.

"3. That pariſhes are at as great an expence to keep them in a ſtate of diſtreſs as would fix them in a comfortable ſituation.

"4. That incloſures, as hitherto conducted, have no ſuch effect."

We are glad, alſo, to learn, from Mr. Fraſer's "View of the County of Wicklow," that the wretched ſtate of the poor in Ireland is undergoing conſiderable amelioration; of which the Earl of Meath and others are ſetting the nobleſt examples, by the erection of comfortable cottages, and by the eſtabliſhment of ſchools and charitable inſtitutions for the education of the children of the poor.

11 *Additional Evidences of the Truth of* Chriſtianity; *in Two Viſitation Sermons By* George Law, *M. A. Prebendary of* Cathiſle.

THE firſt of theſe ſermons, preached at Baldock, May 31, 1777, at the Bp. of Lincoln's viſitation, is intituled, "A Proof of the Completion of our Saviour's Prophecy concerning the Deſtruction of Jeruſalem," from John xxi. 21, 22, 23, ſhewing the ingenious repreſentation of the miſconception of ſome of the diſciples of the coming of Chriſt, connecting with St. John's witneſſing, who himſelf underſtood it right, a proof that it related to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. "That St. John then had a perfect knowledge of, and firm belief in, this prophecy, may clearly be collected from his here alluding to it; but that theſe words were never inſerted with any ſuch deſign muſt be obvious to every candid reader. This paſſage appears to afford a direct evidence of the completion of one prophecy; for the circumſtance recorded by the Apoſtle is of ſo peculiar and perſonal a nature, that no impoſtor could have invented it. It muſt, therefore, reſt on the ſolid baſis of truth. It is not probable that St. John would have alluded to the prophecy concerning the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, and not have noticed the completion of it, unleſs he had written his goſpel before this event. The conſequence from theſe facts is equally important and undeniable, that our Saviour *did* foretell the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, which is recorded both by Jewiſh and Pagan hiſtorians." (p. 15.) "We ſee from the Epiſtles of St. Paul, that he and others were anxiouſly looking for the re-appearance of Chriſt; and hence we are fully ſatisfied that theſe writings muſt have been compoſed during the period in which theſe groundleſs hopes were entertained. St. John, however, who wrote ſome time after him, diſcovers the fallacy of ſuch expectations, and accounts for them. No two witneſſes can be produced more independent of each other than theſe, nor can any one accuſe them of artifice or combination. From the manner in which the paſſage is introduced by St. John, it is evident that it bears no alluſion to the writings of St. Paul; that it is not in any degree his intention to palliate the miſtakes or conſtrue the evidence of that writer. Apply this reaſoning to other periods, and to heathen hiſtorians, and we ſhall not heſitate to aſſign *them* the character of credible and authentic witneſſes. How convincing, then, and irreſiſtible muſt be the whole maſs of evidence, when ſuch ſtrong arguments for the authenti-

city

city of the Scriptures may fairly be deduced! that circumſtance which has formed the ſubject of the preſent diſcourſe." (p. 16.) The preacher takes occaſion to enforce the illuſtration and defence of Chriſtianity; and to maintain Chriſtianity, moderation, and charity, in all our differences, political or religious, that our enemies may not avail themſelves of the breach which our paſſions have made.

The ſecond ſermon, preached at the ſame place at the viſitation of the archdeacon of Huntingdon, May, 1798, contains additional evidences of the truth of Chriſtianity from its *ſimplicity* and purity. "The principal objections of infidels have been brought, not againſt the fabrick itſelf, but againſt the buttreſſes injudiciouſly raiſed for its ſupport. The univerſal benevolence of our Saviour's doctrine, and thoſe which relate to government, are proofs of his ſuperiority to the age and nation in which he lived. He left Chriſtianity independent of every mode of government, accommodated to all. St. Peter, after his public denial of Chriſt, became convinced of his reſurrection, and his ſubſequent conduct was influenced by ſuch conviction. St. Paul ſacrificed every human proſpect to his converſion. The application leads, as before, to the ſupport of this faith, by the teaching and example of its miniſters, and the national happineſs that will unavoidably reſult from it."

12. *Lettre d'un Voyageur à l'Abbé* Barruel; *ou, Nouveaux Documens pour ſes Memoires, nouvelles Decouvertes faites en* Allemagne, *Anecdotes ſur quelques grands Perſonnages de ce Pays, Chronique Scandaleuſe,* &c.

THE writer dates the plan of annihilating Chriſtianity from facts in the Private Life of Louis XV. written about 1778, and tranſlated by Juſtamond, who omitted the obſcenity and impiety of the original. Every idea is there ſacrificed to ſyſtematic ideas, and ſtriking anecdotes interſperſed here. This author places in 1745 the firſt epoch in which might be clearly remarked the influence of Philoſophy on all orders of the State, and in objects whence it had been hitherto kept back. Monteſquieu began this revolution by his Perſian Letters (vol. II. p. 181.) He explained Philoſophy to mean the courage to ſet oneſelf above all prejudices in matters of doctrine, to hear and follow only reaſon (Ib.); and he calls it as well as humanity the "tutelar deity of man." The young Abbé des Prades ſet up for the propagator of this modern philoſophy, and maintained the ſyſtem of deiſm and materialiſm by a public theſis in the univerſity of Paris, comparing the miracles of Eſculapius with thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt; aſſigning fire as the eſſence of the ſoul; confounding all notions of moral good and evil, and regarding the inequality of conditions and rights flowing therefrom as incompatible with ſound reaſon. He afterwards retracted, and a melancholy end terminated a career ſo glorioufly begun;" that is, he turned and repented It was propoſed in council to grant a free toleration to Proteſtants, and thus lay open religious ſubjects to free diſcuſſion. The wealth of the Clergy and their debts were held up to leſſen them with the people, and they were engaged in controverſies one with another. The deſtruction of the Jeſuits; the affair of the general hoſpital at Paris; the quarrel between the Court, the Parliament, and the Clergy, concerning the conduct of the curates of Paris to dying Janſeniſts, contributed to the ruin of the Clergy. The project of the Encyclopedie was begun 1752; its partizans, and a ſet of thinkers called the Œconomiſts, ſecured the patronage of the Duc de Choiſeul, filled the kingdom with their writings, and Choiſeul left the Parliament to cruſh the Clergy and torment the Jeſuits, provided they but conſented to regiſter the edicts, which his prodigalities rendered neceſſary, without examining them. A letter to the Baroneſs of Stael, at Weimar, dated Auguſt, 1789, ſhews that ſo early was the plan laid for ſtripping the Clergy and Nobility, and annihilating the Chriſtian Religion, and ſubſtituting to it an *opera worſhip* (un culte d'opera). All this was literally fulfilled in a ſhort time after. No ſooner had Frederick II. introduced the philoſophic ſpirit into his dominions, than almoſt all the pretenders to wit and fine writing in Germany, following the literary etiquette, and conforming to the general taſte of readers, erected the ſtandard of Philoſophy. Frederick II. and the Sophiſts of France introduced into Germany that ſwarm of conſpirators, great and ſmall, againſt Religion and Government, and every kind of ſubordination; and of Frederick II. circumſtances are here revealed that ſhock human

human nature. He directed, by will, that, wherever he died, his body ſhould be buried among his bitches, at the end of the terrace at Sans Souci; but his ſucceſſor would not ſuffer it, but had him buried in the church of the garriſon at Potſdam. This traveller concludes his letter with a defence of the Abbé againſt the Monthly Reviewer; and ſhews that Profeſſor Bottiger, whoſe authority they oppoſe to the Abbe, though a true Coſmopolite, and in many points a good man, is a zealous Republican, and propoſed to a ſelect party the health of the French Republick at the very time the troops of his mild, ſenſible, and eaſy maſter, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, were fighting to defend his territories from a French invaſion.

We cannot refuſe the pleaſure of tranſcribing one note more: "If Great Britain had not been better off for miniſters than the King of Pruſſia, where would Europe be now? and what may not Europe once more be, when adviſed, encouraged, aſſiſted (for all this muſt be done) by one of thoſe miniſters, whoſe talents and merit it is, perhaps, reſerved to poſterity to ſet a true value on?"

This pamphlet deſerves to be tranſlated.

13. *The Lord* Thanet's *Caſe conſidered, as to the Queſtion, Whether the Judgment be ſpecific or arbitrary? Together with the fulleſt Reports of Caſes on the Subject. By* William Firth, *of* Lincoln's Inn, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law.*

SENTENCE being paſſed and carried into execution, it ſeems needleſs to attend to any farther diſcuſſion.

14. *Some Objections to "A Method of increaſing the Quantity of Circulating Money, upon a new and ſolid Principle." By* A. H.

THE objections to *ſtock*-notes circulating like *bank*-notes are, that they will be a benefit only to the *ſtock-holder*, not to the community at large. The only benefit to the majority of the nation would be by iſſuing caſh from the Bank inſtead of paper certificates. In a ſhort time this would diffuſe itſelf every where; the higher and lower orders would be benefited, and feel that, if the price of their neceſſaries increaſed, they had an inſenſible increaſe of endeavour to procure them, beſides, perhaps, an advance in the price of labour.

15. *Notes of Opinions and Judgments delivered in different Courts by the Right Honourable Sir* John Eardley Wilmot, *Knt. late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.*

"MEN who have united talents with ambition, and been eager in the purſuit of power, wealth, or honours, are the moſt prominent characters on the great theatre of human life; and if their country be in proportion benefited by their exertions, the firſt place is undoubtedly due to them in the pages both of Biography and Hiſtory. But there is an advantage as well as a pleaſure in tracing the lives of the modeſt and unambitious, if poſſeſſed in any eminent degree of genius, learning, or virtue. This, it is hoped, will be a ſufficient apology for the following pages;" which we heſitate not to aſcribe to the hand of filial piety.

The ſubject of them was ſecond ſon of Robert Wilmot, of Oſmaſton, co. Derby, eſq. (educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and ſtudied the law at the Inner Temple, who died 1738) by Urſula, daughter and co-heireſs of Samuel Marow, of Berkſwell, co. Warwick, bart. His great grandfather, Sir N. younger ſon of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddeſden, in the ſame county, eſq. from whom the preſent baronet of that place is deſcended, was an eminent ſerjeant at law in the middle of the laſt century. Sir N. had two ſons, Robert and Nicholas; the former, educated at Oxford, ſtudied the law in Gray's Inn, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Edward Eardley, of Eardley-hall, co. Stafford; the latter married Urſula, before-mentioned, whoſe mother, Lady Marow, was one of the moſt accurate women of her time, and correſponded with Bp. Hough, who wrote her epitaph in St. James's church, Weſtminſter. John Eardley was born Auguſt 16, 1709, at Derby; and, after he quitted the free grammar-ſchool there, was placed under Mr. Hunter at Lichfield, with Johnſon and Garrick, where four other contemporary Judges had been educated. He was removed, 1724, to Weſtminſter ſchool, under Dr. Freind, and thence to Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he contracted ſuch a paſſion for ſtudy that he was often heard to ſay, his higheſt ambition was to become a fellow and paſs his life in that learned ſociety. He gave a preference to the church; but his

his father deſtined him to the law, and he was called to the bar in 1732. In 1742 he married Sarah daughter of Thomas Rivett, eſq. of Derby; and a letter written on this event by Biſhop Hough, aged 92, a few weeks before his death, to her aunt, Mrs. Knightley, is given, with another to the ſame lady on the death of her ſon, a promiſing young man, fellow of All Souls college. His early practice was confined to the county of Derby; but having attracted the notice of Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney-general, and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, the latter, 1753, propoſed to make him king's counſel and king's ſerjeant, both which he declined, from a wiſh to retire into the country; and in 1754 he made his farewell ſpeech to the Court of Exchequer. Soon after his retirement he was ſummoned to ſucceed Sir Martin Wright as judge of the Court of King's Bench; which he accepted, 1755, not without conſiderable perſuaſion, perhaps with regard to his family, having five children.. His friend, Sir Dudley Ryder, died next year, and was ſucceeded by Lord Mansfield. The Great Seal, on the reſignation of Lord Hardwicke, was put into the hands of three commiſſioners, of whom he was one, and appointed Mr. Melmoth, the elegant tranſlator of Pliny and Cicero, a commiſſioner of bankrupts. In March, 1757, he had a moſt providential preſervation from the fall of a ſtack of chimnies through the roof of the Court at Worceſter, which killed Mr. Lawes, his firſt clerk, at his feet, and many others. The firſt object of his patronage in the church was Mr. Shipton, of Oſmaſton, where he reſided in the vacation; who, though he had ſerved that church and two others for a very ſmall ſtipend above 30 years, declined all preferment which might take him from his beloved flock. He died, 1780, and left his ſavings, about 200l. to his nieces. Sir Eardley returned in a year to the King's Bench, where he had for his coadjutors Lord Mansfield, Mr. Denniſon, and Sir Michael Foſter. Though the part he took was not a very conſpicuous one, from his ſituation on the Bench, and from his native modeſty, his active mind was always engaged in elucidating ſome obſcure point, in nicely weighing queſtions of the greateſt difficulty, and contributing his ſhare towards expediting and deciding the important ſuits then under diſcuſſion; and while his pervading mind ſuffered few crimes to eſcape detection and puniſhment, his humanity and compaſſion were often put to the ſevereſt trials. The notes which he took in the courſe of his practice, even after he became a judge, were tranſcribed by his clerk till he furniſhed Sir James Burrow, when he began to publiſh Reports, 1756. Letters paſſed between him and Sir Michael Foſter on the act ſecuring the independence of the judges; but only thoſe of the *latter* are here given. In 1765, a ſerious treaty was ſet on foot, for him to exchange his ſtation for one not leſs honourable, but at that time leſs lucrative and leſs conſpicuous, that of Chief-juſtice of Cheſter, then held by Mr. Morton; but the treaty was broken off. On Lord Camden's being appointed Chancellor, 1766, Sir Eardley had the offer of the Chief-juſticeſhip of the Common Pleas, which his friend, Sir Joſeph Yates, who was with him on the Weſtern circuit, prevailed with him to accept. "In the evening of the day Sir Eardley kiſſed hands on being appointed Chief-juſtice, one of his ſons, a youth of 17, attended him to his bedſide. Now, ſays he, my ſon, I will tell you a ſecret worth your knowing and remembering: the elevation I have met with in life, particularly this laſt inſtance of it, has not been owing to my ſuperior merit or abilities, but to my humility, to my not having ſet up myſelf above others, and to an uniform endeavour to paſs through life void of offence towards God and man." In 1769, he preſided in the memorable cauſe of Mr. Wilkes againſt Lord Halifax and others: where his conduct gave univerſal ſatisfaction, he was ſo entirely free from all political bias. The ſubſtance of his charge to the jury is given pp. 32—36. His time was fully engaged by giving the opinion of the Judges in appeals to the Houſe of Lords, aſſiſting the Chancellor in different caſes, and attending the Privy-council; all which prevented him from writing out his Notes, or preparing a correct copy of his judgment; yet many of them are publiſhed in Burrow's and Wilſon's Reports. He never forgot the profeſſion which was the firſt object of his choice, and for which he intended one of his ſons who preferred the law. For this young man Biſhop Warburton drew up "Directions," the firſt part of which were publiſhed by Dr.

Dr. Hind in a volume of his poſthumous works. The Great Seal was offered to Sir Eardley on the reſignation of Lord Camden, 1770, and again, the ſame year by Lord North. His ill health now occaſionally preventing his attending his court, he determined to reſign without receiving any penſion from the Crown; but this being overruled by the King himſelf, however "ſurprized and diſconcerted" he might be, he was under the neceſſity of receiving it. He ſtill, however, continued his attendance on the Privy-council till 1782, when his health became ſo impaired that he retired totally from public buſineſs, and ſaw only a few ſurviving friends* and his own family. Three of his children were married, and had preſented him with 12 grandchildren. His wife and eldeſt ſon he loſt in the two ſucceſſive years after his retreat from public buſineſs. Extracts from his letters to his ſons occupy pp. 44—68. He had a ſevere illneſs in the Spring of 1780, which terminated in a jaundice of the worſt kind; and, being ſent to Bath by Sir Noah Thomas, his life was long deſpaired of, till by taking a medicine which he there met with, recommended by Mrs. Bull, he was reſtored to his family. Thence he went to Brighthelmſtone, where hearing of the riots in London, he declared with unuſual warmth, that "he thought it impoſſible there could be one ſoldier or one lawyer in London; for, if there were, they would not have been ſuffered to get to ſuch a height." A violent fever, 1786, ſent him into the country, where he died, Feb. 5, 1792, aged 82, leaving his eldeſt ſon ſole executor, with directions to erect a plain marble tablet in Berkſwell church, containing an account of his birth, death, dates of his appointments, and names of his children, without any other additions whatever. His perſon was of the middle ſize; his countenance commanding and dignified; his eye lively, tempered with ſweetneſs and benignity; his knowledge extenſive and profound; and, perhaps, nothing but invincible modeſty prevented him from equalling the greateſt of his predeceſſors, and fettered his abilities and learning. Though not fond of the law as a profeſſion, he always declared his partiality for the ſtudy of it as a profeſſion, and he was alſo well verſed in the civil law, a general ſcholar, but particularly converſant with thoſe branches which had a near connexion with his legal purſuits, ſuch as hiſtory and antiquities, and was one of the firſt fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, incorporated 1750. His conduct in hearing cauſes, criminal or civil, was particularly conſpicuous: he was not only practically ſkilled in his profeſſion, but his penetration was quick, and not to be eluded; his attention conſtant and unabated, his elocution clear and harmonious, his temper, moderation, patience, and impartiality, diſtinguiſhed. Where any points of a public nature aroſe, his ſuperior abilities and public virtue were eminently characterized; equally free from courting miniſterial favour or popular applauſe, he held the ſcale perfectly even between the Crown and the people, and thus became equally a favourite with both. This was conſpicuous on many occaſions, but particularly on the important cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and Lord Halifax, 1769. In private life, he excelled in all thoſe qualities which render a man reſpected and beloved. Genuine and uniform humility was one of his moſt characteriſtic virtues.

Some of the caſes here publiſhed having been handed about in MS. and made uſe of in Court, a ſtrong opinion was expreſſed by ſeveral gentlemen of the profeſſion, that, however few in number, they were too valuable not to be made public, though not intended by the learned Judge for publication, and ſome of them not perfect. They are as follow:

Attorney-general againſt Lady Downing and others. (Statute of Mortmain—Deviſe to found a College.)—Chancery.

Lady

* "About this time the reverſion of an eſtate in Derbyſhire, of about 400l. *per annum*, fell in to him by the death of a gentleman to whoſe family he was alien, and with which, in the early part of his life, he had lived in great intimacy; but there being an illegitimate ſon of one branch of the family alive, whom Sir Eardley had patronized from his birth, he immediately made a conveyance of the eſtate to him for his life, and intended, if he had had children, to have given him the whole intereſt in it. This gentleman enjoyed the eſtate 16 years, and died, 1797, without children, leaving a ſmall eſtate which he had purchaſed, and which joined to the former, to Sir Eardley's eldeſt ſon, and his heirs, for ever." (p. 41.)

Lady Manſell againſt Sir E. V. Manſell and others. (Power of Jointuring.)—Chancery.

Bridgman againſt Green and others. Securities given to a Servant.)—Chancery.

Anſwer to Queſtions put to the Judges. (Writ of Habeas Corpus.)—Houſe of Lords.

Evans againſt Harriſon. (Whether Diſſenters finable for not ſerving the Office of Sheriff.)—Commiſſion of Errors.

Spencer againſt All Souls College. Founder's Kin.)—Viſitor.

Earl of Buckinghamſhire againſt Drury. (Jointure of Infant a Bar of Dower.)—Houſe of Lords.

Baddeley againſt Leppingwell. (Deviſe in Fee or for Life.)—King's Bench.

The King againſt Almon. (Libel.)—King's Bench.

Roe ex dem. Dodſon againſt Grew. (Eſtate Tail or for Life.)—Common Pleas.

Drinkwater againſt Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company. (Policy of Inſurance.)—Common Pleas.

Keiley againſt Fowler. (Bequeſt, when to take effect.)—Houſe of Lords.

Wilkes againſt the King. (Solicitor-general, &c.)—Houſe of Lords.

Baily againſt Wells. (Covenant.)—Common Pleas.

Frogmorton ex dem. Robinſon againſt Wharrey. (Eſtate for Life or in Tail.)—Common Pleas.

Low againſt Peers. (Covenant againſt Marriage.)—Exchequer Chamber.

Sayer againſt Maſterman. (Eſtate Tail or for Life.)—Chancery.

16. *An Eſſay on the Conduct and Character of* St. Peter, *conſidered as giving Evidence to the Truth of the* Chriſtian *Religion. Publiſhed in purſuance of the Will of the late Mr.* Norris, *on having gained the annual Prize inſtituted by him in the Univerſity of* Cambridge. *By the Rev* Tho. Grimwood Tayler, *M A. Fellow of* Trinity College.

THE artleſs ſimplicity and humble character of St. Peter, the freedom of his preaching, and its effect on the firſt converts, are ſo many powerful evidences of his miſſion, and his qualifications for it. Add to this, the impoſſibility of aſſigning a reaſonable motive for his attempting to impoſe a falſehood on the world. Nor can he be charged with enthuſiaſm who died in atteſtation of matters of fact where the moſt ignorant cannot be miſtaken. His life is a faithful comment on his doctrine, his actions ſpeaking for him; and they ſpeak in uniſon with what he has written, and what is written of him. He denied his maſter, and was the firſt to declare, in defiance of danger, the glories of his ſalvation. It was natural that the great outlines of St. Peter's conduct and character, conſidered as giving evidence to the truth of the Chriſtian religion, ſhould be ſimilar in their principle to the arguments uſually drawn from the lives of the Apoſtles in general. All that has been attempted in this eſſay is, to apply theſe principles and arguments to the particular hiſtory recorded of St. Peter. We may remark, however, in the narrative of this Apoſtle's life, ſome traits of character and circumſtances of conduct more peculiarly his own; a certain impetuoſity of thought and diſpoſition, and a haſtineſs of temper, which marks his character, and was the occaſion of all his humiliation. This inconſiderate ſpirit led him into a diſpute with his fellow-apoſtle Paul. Another prominent feature in his character muſt greatly recommend him as a faithful witneſs—his candour and integrity of heart. A peculiar energy of character gives weight and authority to his whole teſtimony. The ſame character marks his writings. If there be ſuch a light reflecting upon the Chriſtian religion from the conduct and character of one diſciple, what a body of irreſiſtible evidence is formed by the teſtimony of the twelve!

17. *The Student's Guide; being a conciſe Account of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn: *containing the Forms of Admiſſion; keeping Terms; performing Exerciſes; Call to the Bar; Admiſſion to Chambers; leaving the Society; &c. By* T. Lane, *Steward.*

MR. L. from his ſituation at Lincoln's Inn, no doubt, felt the want of ſome public information of the nature here produced. The inefficiency of *oral* communication, on a ſubject ſo complex and embarraſſed with little forms as that of keeping Terms, muſt be evident. The impediments to a right apprehenſion of the ſubject are completely removed by this volume.

Students in Ireland or Scotland will, therefore, experience no farther difficulty; for, by a peruſal of the rules, regulations, and directions, here laid down, they may ſave much unneceſſary expence and inconvenience. Members of the Univerſities will alſo be hereby informed of thoſe particular days which are eſſential to keep their Law Terms in Town. Forms are neceſſary in all Societies; and, although time may render ſome obſolete, and others uſeleſs, yet of their general uſe

lity none can rationally doubt. Such only are here detailed as are in immediate operation, and without the observance of which persons cannot possess chambers, nor be qualified to be called to the *Bar* at Lincoln's Inn.

Prefixed is a concise description of the Inn, Chapel, Hall, Library, &c.; and, beside the subjects mentioned in the title-page, are some particulars relating to "Tancred's students;" of "dues payable to the Society;" of the paintings on the chapel windows; list of treasurers' arms, from 1680, on the East window; lists of the Benchers and present occupiers of chambers; list of arms of the various Law dignitaries which ornament the Hall, with the inscriptions *verbatim*. "To detail the signal benefits conferred on their country by those eminent characters (Mr. L. modestly remarks) would as far exceed his intention as it would surpass his ability; but to enumerate the high stations awarded to their talents and virtues may prove a stimulus to honourable exertion, and awake emulation in the mind of the student desirous of aspiring to similar distinction."

We congratulate the author on the production of a work which will be found satisfactory to all who desire information of this kind. A respectable List of Subscribers is prefixed; the volume is elegantly printed and hot-pressed; and the frontispiece is ornamented with a vignette of the Stone Building. A pocket size would, perhaps, be more convenient, should another edition be printed. The contents, with some modification, will apply generally to the other principal Inns of Court, *viz.* the Temples and Gray's Inn.

18. *Poems, Lyrical and Miscellaneous, by the late Rev.* Henry Moore, *of* Liskeard.

THE history of this author is short and affecting. With talents of a superior order, he was doomed to pass a long life in obscurity; and, when accident was on the point of producing his merits to the world, death intercepted his just hope of literary fame, and offered a "dull cold ear" to the plaudit which was soon to ensue.

We hang with melancholy interest over the life of this respectable man, and feel disposed to drop a weak tear on the spot where his ashes repose; but we think that the volume now before us will plant it with a bay, to point it to the observation of future times, and to raise it above the level of a vulgar grave! (See this month's Obituary.)

19. *Literary Exercises; or, short Essays on various Subjects: also, Thoughts on a One All-perfect Cause, from the visible World, in Blank Verse. The Whole being a miscellaneous Performance. By* Susan Wood.

THE subjects of these little Essays, most of them written previous to the author's arriving at the age of 16 years, are, "Affectation and Pride;" "Superstition;" "Adversity;" "Conscience;" "Passion;" "Reflection;" "Friendship;" "Education;" "Industry;" "War;" "The different Situations in Life;" and "A Dream." With three poems, "Thunder;" "Ocean;" and "Thoughts on the Proof of a First All-perfect Cause."

Miss Wood, we understand, is the grand-daughter of an elderly respectable clergyman at Bury St. Edmund's, who has strong claims to a distinguished reputation as a Scholar and Divine; and the young writer certainly reflects credit on her venerable instructor.

20. *A Collection of Papers, intended to promote an Institution for the Cure and Prevention of infectious Fevers in* Newcastle *and other populous Towns, &c. Part II. By* John Clark, *M. D.*

THE former part of this "Collection" having been copiously noticed by a correspondent in vol. LXXII. p. 891; we should not have resumed the subject, not wishing to become parties in *intestine warfare*, had we not received two small pamphlets on the subject under the following titles:

21. *Remarks on the Queries addressed by Dr.* Clark *to several Physicians, and on some of the Answers; with Answers also, by* James Wood, *M. D.*

22. *A Third Address to the Governors of the* Newcastle *Infirmary, on the Subject of the late Extension of the Building, and on the Proposal again made to receive contagious Fever into a Part of the Building; with Remarks on some Assertions which have been made in the late Publication of Drs.* Clark *and* Fenwick. *By* James Wood, *M. D.*

THE material difference between these gentlemen seems only to be, whether the *Fever-house* should be annexed to the Newcastle Infirmary, or erected at a distance; and in justice to the Medical Gentlemen of Newcastle (who seem hurt at what they feel to be unmerited obloquy) we recommend the perusal of *both sides of the question*.

To

To William Gifford, Esq. on his translation of Juvenal.

WHEN Satire's fly insinuating dart
Redounded, blunted, from the callous heart,
And Rome, despoil'd and prostituted, lay,
At once, of tyrants, and their slaves, the prey;
Her strains terrific vengeance to disclose,
Th' indignant Muse of Juvenal arose,
And, on the baseness of an impious age,
Hurl'd execration from his furious page.
What Muse, matured in some congenial clime, [lime?
Is found to trace the Roman's flight sub-
To roll the thunder of his verse along,
And wake its noble rage, in British song?
The best have failed—e'en Dryden's nervous line,
Unequal, sinks beneath the bold design;
Around the sense in devious measures plays,
And flows, perplex'd, amidst the tuneful maze.

Thy talents, Gifford, to the trial bring
Exuberant flores from Learning's sacred spring;
And blend, as Genius and as Taste inspire,
The Critic's judgment with the Poet's fire.
Tho' on thy arduous work th' harmonious Nine [divine,
Have shed the influence of their smiles
Yet o'er thy brow a fairer wreath shall wave
Than e'er the favour of the Muses gave:—
Thy Christian zeal shall brighter fame bestow, [throw.
And round thy name a purer radiance

J. C. H.

On View of a Shipwreck from the Sea Shore. *(See p. 135.)*

THE wild winds roar a moment ceas'd,
A dreadful pause succeeds;
The shriek of terror strikes the ear,
The heart with pity bleeds.

No human aid can interpose
The shatter'd bark to save;
The whelming waves resistless fill
The Sailor's wat'ry grave.

No more the tender ties of home
Shall meet their blest return:
The Wife, the Parent, and the Child,
Turo many a day shall mourn.

The stormy night shall wake their woes
From some delusive dream,
When oft to their fond arms restor'd
The long-lost friend shall seem.

The friend with whom, in early years,
Their happiest hours were known;
Whether by school-day sports endear'd,
Or kindred claims their own;

Within the deep profound they rest,
Far from their native shore,
Till future ages pass away,
And man shall weep no more.

W. B.

In Praise of Snuff.

PEANS on peans, with enraptur'd strains,
From lofty Pindar to a Laureat's brains,
With praise unbounded, heroes have proclaim'd
Mighty in deeds, like Jove Olympian fam'd; [ous war,
Realms, hapless realms, laid waste by furi-
Triumphant heroes in the splendid car;
The wretched captive chain'd, the shouting throng
Exulting as the triumph moves along;
Proud tyrants, by the fiends, sped forth to wield
Ensanguin'd horror o'er the tented field;
The venal page records, to latest fame,
Historic blindness, and poetic shame.
Be mine the task, to counsel man from strife,
Pour healing balm on sad corroding life;
Urge social comfort, medicate each woe,
From care ward off the anxious fatal blow;
Soothe life in all its chequer'd dearying round,
And give to man a charm for every wound.
Great seems the task, yet great or small depends, [ends,
From trivial causes spring our noblest
The shade of Raleigh beckons—thus I bring
The charmed incense—lo—'tis Snuff I sing,
'Tis Snuff; from whence the charm of peace is found,
Content, repose, and understanding sound;
Thought, contemplation, and inventive mind,
And every pause to sober human kind.
Ere hoary sages counsel in debate, [state;
Ere War's black edict flies from state to
Ere Kings, in all the pageantry of power,
Their hasty mandate on a people shower;
Ere Law's strong arm the sword of vengeance wields,
And tender Nature to stern Justice yields;
Ere the wild transport of vindictive ire
To crimes horrific wretched mortals fire;
One pinch of Snuff, a sacred tribute given
To the most noble faculty of Heaven,
To sober reason—will the pause command,
And human actions in just order stand.
Hail, poignant dust!—the cerebellum clear'd, [beard;
The blank page open—Raleigh wags his
And with a solemn, slow, majestic voice
The Shade address'd me thus, "Mankind, rejoice!
Behold the guardian genius and the friend
Of him who deigns my noble cause defend.
By wild winds wafted to the Indian shore
Thro' scenes of blood, I sought the splendid ore;
Vain Glory, Avarice, urg'd the buz of Fame,
And guilty record of my hapless name;
One earthly good alone I left behind,
To soothe affliction, and to cheer mankind.
Know then, nor Wisdom, Learning, nor Renown, [crown,
Nor the bright radiance of an earthly

To

To ſouls perturbed yield more calm repoſe,
Than Raleigh's legacy to cheer the noſe.
Brief let me be—I've paſs'd the nether world, [unfurl'd;
From thoſe Tartarian ſhades, where truth's
There Alexander's madd'ning eye-ball glares;
There reſtleſs Cæſar's ſword uplifted dares;
Curs'd with each raging paſſion which has vex'd [plex'd;
The half unpeopled globe, and man per-
Unnumber'd heroes here tormented rave,
Striving to burſt from the ſulphureous wave,
While demons howl around the vaſty lake,
And toſs them head-long, as their bounds they brake,
Save Raleigh—who, by Plutus favour'd, ſhares [prepares;
The portioned bliſs, which human good
And delegated from Tartarian ſhades,
The dark abyſs his fitting ſoul pervades;
To prove to mortals, that heroic ſtuff
Is not to Plutus worth a Pinch of Snuff.

Petworth. J. D.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MOIRA.

MOIRA with gen'rous pity glows,
He learns to feel another's woes,
Bows to the Priſ'ner's plaint his ear,
And wipes th' afflicted ſuff'rer's tear.
Through him, the friendleſs and the poor
From proud Oppreſſion reſt ſecure.

In ev'ry grief, in ev'ry woe,
Give him, thy ſuccour, Lord, to know;
Do Thou, preventive of his want,
The bleſſings of Thy Love ſtill grant.
O, ſtill on him, in ceaſeleſs ſhower,
On him, on him, Thy gifts ſtill pour!

Should danger threat, ſhould foe invade,
Around him caſt Thy cov'ring ſhade:
Each foe before his face o'erthrown,
To certain vict'ry lead him on;
And bid him, 'mid the ſcene of dread,
Secure of conqueſt, lift the head.

Increaſe of bleſſing let him ſhare!
O, hear, for him, thy ſuppliant's prayer—
May he ſeek life, and find it giv'n;
Life, laſting as the days of Heaven!
May he, (for Thou thy aid ſhalt yield),
In innocence of heart upheld,
Thy court for ever tread, and there
The ſmileſs of Thy Preſence ſhare!

Horſemonger-lane. A PRISONER.

PARODY ON A TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK OF MENANDER.

SINCE Mirth has power to ſoften ev'ry woe
That can attend us in this ſtate below,
Who, the gay rapture would refuſe to ſhare,
Who would not laugh, ſince ſmiles can baniſh care?
Ah! what avails it, tho' our eyes we turn
To fill the lachrymatory urn:
The tears may flow, but cannot eaſe the ſmart [heart.
Of poignant grief, that wrankles in the
Then let's to Mirth and Joy devote the day,
With them conclude the night, reſume the day;
Live; but to ſing their all-effectual charms,
That ſoothe our pains, and ſtifle our alarms;
And on our brows diſplay their ſportive wiles, [ſure have its ſmiles.
For, as the Spring has flowers, muſt plea-

J. M. P. H.

LINES UPON POVERTY;

(ſuppoſed to have been written by SAVAGE;*)*
ſuggeſted by the Preſſure of Misfortunes ſimilar to thoſe which befell that unfortunate Genius.

HOW long, how long, tyrannick pow'r,
Wilt thou imbitter ev'ry hour
With boſom-ſearching ſtings?
Ah! ceaſe thy fell deſtructive ſway,
And let me hail the happy day,
That competency brings.

When Night aſcends her ebon car,
And tempeſts with the ocean war,
And laſh yon aged grove;
Without a home, and thinly clad,
With hunger pale, with ſorrow ſad,
O'er dreary paths I rove.

The ſons of Gaiety and Wealth,
In all the jocund glow of health,
In all the pomp of pride,
Inſult, with ſtudied ſcorn, my woes,
My judgment ſpurn, my voice oppoſe,
My threadbare veſt deride.

Juſt as the hare before the hounds,
With panting breaſt, in mazy rounds,
Her artful courſe purſues;
From duns and bailiffs' hated eye
Through alleys and through lanes I fly
To baulk their cruel views.

No melting touches of the lyre
With pity can their hearts inſpire,
Their venal rage reſtrain;
At genius and at ſong they rail,
And as the word is "Caſh or Jail,"
Remonſtrance is in vain.

Come then, ye gen'rous noble few,
With riches bleſt, to feeling true,
Theſe low'ring clouds diſpel;
Oh! ſave me from impending doom,
A murky, tho' a living tomb,
A priſon's loathſome cell.

Feb. 7, 1803. TADTIRI.

TO THE MEMORY OF MISS TEMPLE.

MUSING I pace theſe narrow bounds,
Seen dimly thro' the glimmering light,
While the near bell's ſlow curfew ſounds
Invite my thoughts to deeper night.

Days of delight for ever paſt,
Bright ſcenes that will not be renew'd,
Viſions of bliſs that could not laſt,
Like ſhadows haunt my ſolitude.

My

My ear attun'd to Friendſhip's voice,
And often raviſh'd with her ſtrains,
Diſdains to hear how fools rejoice,
And aſks where Miſery complains:

Or chooſes thee, mute Solitude,
And on thy ſolemn, ſacred hour,
Forbids unhallow'd ſounds t' intrude
While mem'ry full exerts her pow'r.

Angelic ſhade! thy voice I liſt,
I ſee thee thro' the ſhadowy gloom;
So thy ſwift ſteps the carpet preſs'd,
Quick gliding thro' the twilight room.

But what import the heart-fraught eye,
The ling'ring pauſe, the hurried flight,
The lab'ring breath, the ſounds that die,
While thy lov'd form eludes my ſight?

The parting knell yet ſmites my ear—
Adieu! for ever, didſt thou ſay?
"When next we meet, we meet not here,
For I am ſummon'd far away."

Ah! thus ſhe ſpoke,—and thus ſhe ſeem'd,
And mind thus triumph'd over ſex;
Such ſmiles portentous trembling gleam'd,
That morn I left the banks of Ex.

"We meet not here" engraven deep
On mem'ry's ſad recording page;
Thoſe words ſhall live till mortal ſleep
Blot the laſt character of age.

Secure from Severn's eddying ſurf
The graſs waves mournful o'er her head,
Where *Redland's* * unfrequented turf
With flow'rets decks the virgin bed.

Thither my ſteps I fondly bend,
While huſh'd in midnight nature lies,
And ſtars their twinkling guidance lend,
And wakeful grief to ſilence ſighs.

Nottingham. I. M.

* Redland, on the King's Down near Briſtol, the place of interment.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. LIV.

YON ruin'd ſpendthrifts, deſperate of their lives,
Madly betake them to the evening road;
The gaming-table hourly ſets them looſe,
And brandy braves them to their fierce attacks: [gang,
Murder ſeems rampant in their remorſeleſs
And through their crape-drawn viſor ghaſtly glares.
Horſemen they ſtop; and fix on carriages
With ladies in them; rings, trinkets, purſes, theſe [fear
Strait yield, their lovely eyes pale dead with
Of piſtol held up to their ſwooning breaſt;
And many a bold reſiſting traveller
Foul gaſh'd with wounds, lies ſtill and motionleſs:
Whilſt their ſeducers, the rapacious harlots,
Betray them all, ne'er ſated with the ſpoils.
The vigilance of juſtice cannot "do
The ſtate more ſervice," than cut off a ſet
Of ſuch atrocious villains as theſe are.

HEN. V. IV. 2.

The watchful police of this "high-vic'd city,"
Knows almoſt every face of every rogue:
Finds out the bottom of the deepeſt frauds,
Keeps pace with flight, and almoſt, like the ſun,
Unveils the haunts of all the town at once:
There is no myſtery of ſtrange commotion,
Of medling faction, aſſault, ſhop-lifting, theft,
Or ſwindling, (operation moſt occult)
But magiſtrates do give expoſure to.

TROILUS, III. 3.

Marry, your worſhip, we have oft
Stood here obſerving; and to ſtrange conſhams, and begs; [cealments
Have cloſely dogg'd him; and ſometimes he
Then dreſs'd in ſtyle, he lounges i'th' ſtreet,
And makes a figure in the playhouſe-lobby;
Picks pockets in the crowd; cuts trunks from chaiſes;
At petty auctions puffs: anon, he caſts
Nativities; and in the act of coining
We apprehend him——

HEN. VIII. III. 2.

I do remember a fortune-teller,
Up yon dark ſtairs he lives; whom late I noted [night-cap
In motley gown, and brow o'erwhelming
Gulling of ſimpletons:
For fond credulity had made him fam'd:
And on his table, a black book flew open,
With circles, ſcraws, charms, ſpells, and talismans [arra
Of ill-ſhap'd characters: and againſt the
White ſitting ſprites by magic lanthorn caſt,
And hollow ſounds, and ruſtling whiſpers heard, [awe:
Did make the vulgar planet-ſtruck with
Noting his cozenage, to myſelf I ſaid,
An if a damſel did a ſweet-heart need,
Or prize in Fortune's wheel, or dream come true,
To pleaſe the wanton fancy of her mind,
Here is a wond'rous man would ſhew her how.
See how they ſteal, at duſk, into the houſe,
For morrow is Saint Valentine's fair day.

ROMEO, V. I.

MASTER SHALLOW.

ODE,

OCCASIONED BY THE ATHEISTICAL TENETS PUBLICLY AVOWED IN FRANCE.

By the late Rev. HEN. MOORE, *of* Liſkeard*.

"IS there a God?" the Sceptic cries,
Profanely daring, and abſurdly wiſe.
Aſk the loud thunder! Aſk the lightning's glare!
When Terror riding on his fiery car,
Flaſhing thro' the blue profound,
Shakes the vaulted heav'ns around:
Or aſk the troubled Deep,
When o'er the forge the direſt quads ſweep,

* See our Review, p. 155.

Bid

Bid the vext surface into mountains rise,
And wild Confusion mingles waves and skies;
While the poor Pilot, pale with dread,
Sees ghastly Death hang foaming o'er his head;
Trembling she'll tell, what awful Pow'r presides
To sink, or swell to rage her hoarse-resounding tides.
Ask of the skies, who form'd their shining frame?
Who rang'd the starry legions in array?
Who thro' the void elanc'd the comet's flame,
And from its golden fountains pour'd the day?
Who bends the concave of the sev'n-fold bow?
Who gives the rising morn its rosest glow?
In tenfold darkness now involves the sphere;
While stalk terrific thro' the dreadful night
Rav'ning Death, and pale Affright,
And shake the shiv'ring heart with frantic fear?

Are proofs of Pow'r too weak? Behold around
Bounty profuse, and Love, that knows no bound!
For thee, ungrateful Man! his fav'rite care,
He shed a thousand charms on Nature's face,
All sweetly blended—the sublime, the fair,
Order divine, and soul-enchanting grace;
Cloth'd the gay pastures with enliv'ning green,
Arch'd with embow'ring shades the sylvan scene;
Swell'd the high mountain with majestic pride,
Slop'd the deep vale, and down its winding side
Bid many a fresh rill flow, that murm'ring strays
Most musical in many a waving maze.
For thee his vernal Zephyrs play,
And in rich colours blooms the flow'ry May;
For thee his handmaid Nature show'rs around
Her ample stores, and loads the gladden'd ground;
For thee his Moons their silver beams unfold,
And Suns with regal grandeur blaze in gold.

Yet Man, with reason blind, perverse of will,
Caprice his guide, and lust his law,
Still prone to interdicted ill,
Nor love can melt, nor Pow'r can awe.
Of Heav'ns unnumber'd bounties while possest,
The goodness he blasphemes, that makes him blest:
Weak Reptile! dares with impious pride
Oppose th' Omnipotent's command,
Nor suffers his uplifted hand
To lay the vengeful bolt aside.

Insatiate Famine, flame-ey'd War,
Foul Disease's ghastly train,
And pining Grief, and agonizing Pain,
Outrageous Frenzy, sullen-ey'd Despair,
Whose hand determin'd grasps the dart
To drive it to her heart,
Pale-cheek'd Anxiety, that knows no rest,
And fell Remorse with snaky tresses crown'd,
With all her thousand Fiends of horror round,
That pierce with guilty pangs the secret breast,
And that dread Voice, that dogs the godless
And thunder peals thro' the shudd'ring crew,
Which silent long, at length with awful roll,
Like Soul,
Compels it to believe, and tremble too,
All at his footstool wait his dread command:
Grim-visag'd Vengeance heads the grisly band:
Arm'd with her iron rod,
With all the flames and thunders of her God,
Her host of marshall'd Ills she leads below,
And deals around variety of woe.

Hail Greatest! Wisest! Best!
While peal thy thunders, and thy lightnings glow,
Let the bold tremble, and the haughty bow,
And thrilling terrors chill the Tyrant's breast!
But blest the pious, gentle, gen'rous race,
On whom, impress in many a lovely line,
The beamings of thy beauty shine,
With full reflected grace!
Theirs is heart-cheering Hope of eye serene,
Mild as some smiling Angel's placid mien;
Theirs is strong-pinion'd Faith, that dares the sky;
Theirs Peace etherial ever calm, and even;
Theirs the rapt Seraph's soul-entrancing joy;
Theirs the fair dawnings of the day of Heaven.

To them thy flaming bolts no terrors bear,
While in their dread Almighty King they view
The tender Father too,
Joy in thy love, and trust thy faithful care.
Thus some bright Cherub stands before thy throne,
Fearless his Maker's awful form surveys,
Securely sees his dreadful glories shine,
And in his lightning's livid flashes plays.

XIIIth SONNET *of* SPENSER *modernized.*

THE laughing Amoret may fail to charm,
The winning Melicerta cease to please;
The tender Delia wake no soft alarm,
Tho' grac'd with mildness, elegance, and ease;
But that proud port which high Dione bears,
Pourtrays the mind, from earth-born passions free;
And when her haughty head to Heav'n she rears,
She seems to soar above mortality.
For her what numbers waste in hopeless fires!
Yet, Lycon, 'tis not pride exalts the fair:
Her purer thoughts from earth to Heav'n aspire;
Love, and its follies, are not worth her care.
But O, since Heav'n to pity is inclin'd,
Dione must not, cannot, be unkind.

LXXVIth SONNET *of* SPENSER *modernized.*

ONCE on the ſand Dione's name I trac'd; [away;
The riſing wave ſoon waſh'd that name
Again I wrote, again the wave effac'd
The ſignature of love from prying day.
"Poor youth (ſhe cried), all vainly haſt thou ſtrove
To give a mortal immortality;
Alas! this object of thy tendereſt love
She, too, ſhall ſink into obſcurity!"
No, my ſoul's joy! tho' vulgar beauties fade;
Immortal honours wait Dione's name:
Her Bard, her Damon, ſings his angel maid,
And future ages ſhall record her fame:
Yes! they ſhall tell of happy Damon's truth, [youth.
Dione's ſweetneſs, ſenſe, and blooming

To T. R. ROBINSON *, of BELFAST, *On his Recovery from a ſevere Illneſs.*

WHEN Genius heard his little fav'rite lay,
Pining beneath Diſeaſe's painful ſway;
Alarm'd, he left his reſidence on high;
And, cleaving with ſwift wing the yielding ſky,
Deſcended, like an angel, by the bed,
Where the young Bard reclin'd his ſickly head;
Then, while his countenance, divinely bright,
Beam'd all around a ſoul-reviving light,
To the dear object of his care addreſs'd
Theſe words, with tend'reſt ſympathy expreſt:—
"Ah! why, my darling, why that langoid look? [forſook?
Has faithleſs Health her precious charge
Alas! ſhe has, too plainly I perceive,
And deeply for the ſad neglect I grieve:
But let my preſence now thy ſpirits cheer;
To ſnatch thee from thy ſufferings, I am here.
Soon ſhall the healing God remove thoſe pains— [thoſe ſtrains,
Thy friends, delighted, hear once more
Which have already rais'd my fav'rite's name
Beyond each former Poet's infant fame;
And gain'd, unprejudic'd by critic laws,
Percy's† approval, "Anderſon's‡ applauſe."
He ſpoke—the youthful Poet rais'd his head,
And Pain retir'd, and ſullen Sickneſs fled:
Genius beheld the happy change with joy—
Then bade good night, and bleſs'd his darling boy.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

EPITAPH on Mr. DEANE SWIFT.

TO thee, bleſt ſhade, this humble ſtone we raiſe,
The laſt ſad duty that affection pays:
O let thy ſon the filial ſorrow ſhed,
If filial ſorrow can avail the dead. [life,
Still Memory marks, ſtill Fancy wakes to
The fondeſt huſband to the fondeſt wife;
The kindeſt father, the ſincereſt friend,
Warm to oblige, and fearful to offend:
In acts of piety, in prayer, in praiſe,
Paſt the calm tenor of thy well-ſpent days;
For all the charities of life were thine,
The human ſtill approaching to divine.
The Poor with bleſſings ſhar'd thy little ſtore, [door.
And Want came ſmiling to the good man's
In ſufferings patient, in afflictions tried,
The Chriſtian conquer'd, though the Mortal died.
Go, Reader, ſeek his Spirit in the ſky;
Go—live like him, and learn of him to die.

SONNET, *on re-viſiting* Box-Hill.

RELEAS'D awhile from labour and from care,
O may I reſt among your living green!
Here all invites around, on earth, in air,
And here is Juliet, to gild the ſcene.
Oft' o'er yon deepening wood and miſty vale,
My raviſh'd eye the blue horizon ſought;
Mark'd the dim ſhadow, gliding with the gale, [fury fraught.
And now the threat'ning cloud, with
Now wrapt with Norbury's ſteep beachen ſide,
Art's fairy footſteps all admiring trac'd,
To where the Graces and fair Science bide:
O ever, Fortune, were thy gifts ſo grac'd!
For ſure, if Man may reſt from Envy's ſpell, [tues dwell.
'Tis he with whom the Heav'n-born vir-

TO A LADY,
ON PRESENTING HER WITH A GOLD-MOUNTED IVORY BOX.

NOR worthleſs deem the little Toy,
Which now a kind acceptance ſues,
And ſoon its fragile form deſtroy,
Or yet the proffer'd gift refuſe.

For it, dear Jane, full well I know,
An emblem of thyſelf may be;
The Gold—thy ſterling worth to ſhow,
The Ivory—thy purity.

H. D. B.

Mr.

* This infant Bard, now only *nine years* of age, is ſon of Mr. Robinſon, an eminent portrait-painter, in Belfaſt. Several poems of his, which bear aſtoniſhing marks of taſte and ingenuity, have appeared in the preceding volumes of our Miſcellany.

† Dr. Percy, Biſhop of Dromore; who, to every excellence that can adorn the mitre, adds the merit of being a zealous friend and encourager of literature.

‡ Dr. Anderſon, the Editor of the Britiſh Poets; another diſtinguiſhed friend of Genius.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31, 1802.

ADMIRING much the ſentiments that glow throughout the introductory Preface to your SEVENTIETH VOLUME; which (having the uſual advantages of ſuch compoſitions, of being the laſt written part of a book) comprehends the retroſpect not only of our lives, but of a Century; and being particularly pleaſed with the conciſe view which you have given us of the Sovereigns who have "played their parts" in the important ſcene; I was led to conſider, that a like enumeration of thoſe departed Worthies who have effectually ſerved the Publick in Church and State, or otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Literature or in Arms, might probably have its uſe. Accept, then, a liſt extended to 1801, with the dates of their reſpective deaths, which is ſomewhat haſtily formed; but which, in ſome future number of your ſucceeding volume, may be readily made more perfect.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MINISTERS AND STATESMEN.

Sidney Earl of Godolphin, 1712.
Charles Earl of Halifax, 1715.
James Earl Stanhope, 1720-1.
Charles Earl of Sunderland, 1722.
Cardinal Du Bois, 1723.
Philip Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, 1723.
Robert Harley E. of Oxford, 1724.
Robert Viſcount Moleſworth, 1725.
Edward Earl of Orford, 1727.
Daniel Finch Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, 1729-30.
John Law, Comptroller-general of Finances in France, 1729.
James, Mareſchal, Duc de Berwick, 1734.
Count Guido Staremberg, 1737.
Duke de Ripperda, 1737.
Charles Lord Viſcount Townſend, 1738.
Count Zinzendorff, 1742.
John Duke of Argyle, 1743.
Cardinal Fleury, 1743.
Spencer Compton Earl of Wilmington, 1743.
Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, 1744-5.
Colbert de Torcy, 1746.
Penſionary Fagel, 1746.
Count D'oſternan, 1746.
John Earl of Stair, 1747.
Rich. Temple Lord Cobham, 1749.
H. St. John Lord Bolingbroke, 1751.
Louis Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, 1752.
Cardinal Alberoni, 1752.
Henry Pelham, 1754.
Charles Duke of Grafton, 1757.
Sir Benjamin Keene, 1757.
John Earl of Cork and Orrery, 1762.
John Earl Granville, 1763.
Henry Count Bruhl, 1763.
Charles Earl of Egremont, 1763.
William Earl of Bath, 1764.
Sir John Barnard, 1764.
Henry Bilſon Legge, 1764.
Charles Townſhend, 1767.
Tho. Holles Duke of Newcaſtle, 1768.
Arthur Onſlow, 1768.
George Grenville, 1770.
George Earl of Halifax, 1771.
John Duke of Bedford, 1771.
Philip Earl of Cheſterfield, 1773.
Henry Fox, Lord Holland, 1774.
Allen Earl Bathurſt, 1775.
William Pitt Earl of Chatham, 1778.
Charles Marquis of Rockingham, 1782.
Sir George Savile, 1784.
Duc de Choiſeul, 1785.
Louis Philip Duke of Orleans, 1785.
Count de Vergennes, 1787.
Wm. Lord Walſingham, 1787.
Frederick Earl of Guildford, 1792.
John Earl of Sandwich, 1792.
John Earl of Bute, 1794.
Cardinal Bernis, 1794.
Henry Seymour Conway, 1795.
Thomas Marquis of Bath, 1796.
Edmund Burke, 1797.
John Wilkes, 1797.
Francis Duke of Leeds, 1799.
Tho. Townſhend, Viſcount Sydney, 1800.

STATESWOMEN.

Abigail Hill, Lady Maſham, 1734.
Lady Sundon, 1741-2.
Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough, 1744.

LAWYERS.

Chancellors.

John Lord Somers, 1716.
Sir Nathan Wrighte, 1721.
William Earl Cowper, 1723.
Simon Viſcount Harcourt, 1727.
Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, 1732.
Peter Lord King, 1734.
Charles Lord Talbot, 1736.
D'Agueſſeau, 1751.
Philip Earl of Hardwicke, 1764.
Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, 1772.
Charles Earl Camden, 1794.

JUDGES.

Sir John Holt, 1709-10.
Nicholas Lord Lechmere, 1727.
Lord Preſident Forbes, 1747.
Sir John Strange, 1754.
Sir Dudley Ryder, 1756.
Sir Michael Foſter, 1763.
Charles Yorke, 1770.
Sir William Blackſtone, 1780.
John Lord Aſhburton, 1783.
Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, 1792.
William Earl of Mansfield, 1793.
Francis Lord Gardenſtoun, Lord of Seſſion, 1793.
Daines Barrington, 1800.

WARRIORS.

Duc de Vendome, 1712.
His brother, 1727.
Colonel Chriſtopher Codrington, 1716.
James Earl Stanhope, 1720-1.
John Duke of Marlborough, 1722.
Count Schulemberg, 1726.
Marſhal Tallard, 1728.
Prince Menzikoff, 1729.
Count Marſigli, 1730.
Prince Gallitzin, 1730.
George Lord Carpenter, 1731.
Marſhal Villars, 1734.
Count Mercy, 1734.
James Fitzjames Duke of Berwick, 1734.
Charles Earl of Peterborough, 1735.
Prince Eugene of Savoy, 1736.
John Duke of Argyle, 1743.
General Gueſt, 1747.
Kouli Khan, 1747.
Marſhal George Wade, 1748.
Count Saxe, 1750.
Chevalier Folard, 1752.
Prince Lobkowitz, 1753.
Marſhal Lowendahl, 1755.
General Winterfeldt, 1757.
Marſhal Schwerin, 1757.
Count Brown, 1757.
Field-Marſhal James Keith, 1758.
George-Auguſtus Viſcount Howe, 1758.
General James Wolfe, 1759.
General Montcalm, 1759.
Lieutenant-general Henry Hawley, 1759.
Lieutenant-colonel Townſend, 1759.
General Kleiſt, 1759.
William Lord Blakeney, 1761.
Marſhal Belleiſle, 1761.
Marſhal Maillebois, 1762.
Duc de Noailles, 1766.
General Daun, 1766.
——— Lalli, 1766.
Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.
John Marquis of Granby, 1770.
George Earl of Albermarle, 1772.
Ali Beg, 1773.
Robert Lord Clive, 1774.
Major-General Laurence, 1775.
Major André, 1780.
Hyder Ali, 1783.
General James Oglethorpe, 1785.
Sir Eyre Coote, 1785.
George Viſcount Sackville, 1785.
Sir William Draper, 1787.
General George-Auguſtus Elliot, Lord Heathfield, 1790.
General John Burgoyne, 1792.
Colonel James Moncrief, 1793.
George Waſhington, 1799.
Tippoo Sultaun, 1799.
Lieut.-gen. Robert Monkton.
Sir Ralph Abercromby, 1800.
Marſhal Suvarroff, 1801.

ADMIRALS.

ADMIRALS AND SEAMEN.

Tulagee Angria, 1757.
Sir George Rooke, 1708.
George Byng, Viſcount Torrington, 1732-3.
Sir Peter Warren, 1752.
Bourdonnaye, 1754.
Galiſioniere, 1756.
Temple Weſt, 1757.
Charles Watſon, 1757.
Edward Vernon, 1757.
Thurot, 1760.
Edward Boſcawen, 1761.
George Lord Anſon, 1762.
Richard Tyrrell, 1766.
Sir Charles Saunders, 1775.
Edward Lord Hawke, 1781.
Auguſtus Viſcount Keppel, 1786.
Sir George Pocock, 1792.
Sir Richard Bickerton, 1792.
George-Brydges LordRodney, 1792.
Richard Earl Howe, 1799.
Barrington, 1800.
Captain Riou, 1801.

VOYAGERS:

William Dampier, 1711.
Sir John Chardin, 1713.
Frederick-Lewis Norden, 1742.
Captain James Cook, 1779.
M. De Bougainville, 1792.
Ulloa, 1796.

Among DIVINES of the Engliſh and Iriſh Church, we have to celebrate,

Archbiſhops.

King, 1729.
Synge, 1741.
Boulter, 1742.
Herring, 1757.
Secker, 1768.
Robinſon, 1794.
Newcome, 1800.

Biſhops.

Atterbury, 1731-2.
Berkeley, 1753.
Beveridge, 1707.
Bull, 1709.
Burnet, 1715.
Butler, 1752.
Chandler, 1750.
Clayton, 1758.
Conybeare, 1758.
Cumberland, 1718.
Ellis, 1761.
Fleetwood, 1723.
Gibſon, 1748.
Halifax, 1790.
Hare, 1740.
Hayter, 1762.
Hildeſley, 1772.
Hoadly, 1761.
Horne, 1792.
Hough, 1743.
Kennett, 1728.
Lavington, 1762.
Law, 1787.
Liſle, 1749.
Lowth, 1787.
Maddox, 1759.
Newton, 1782.
Patrick, 1707.
Pearce, 1774.
Pococke, 1765.
Roſs, 1792.
Smallbroke, 1749.
Sherlock, 1761.
Spratt, 1713.
Warburton, 1779.
Wilcox, 1756.

Doctors.

Aldrich, 1710.
Allix, 1717.
Arnald, 1756.
Balguy, ſen. 1748.
——— jun. 1795.
Berriman, 1749.
Blackhall, 1716.
Blackburne, Archdeacon, 1787.
Blair, 1800.
Bingham, 1723.
Brakenridge, 1762.
Brown, 1766.
Alban Butler, 1773.
Cave, 1713.
Clarke, 1729.
Delany, 1761.
Gale, 1707.
David Hartley, M. D. 1757.
Hunt, 1780.
Jones, 1800.
Jortin, 1770.
Kennicott, 1783.
Law, 1761.
Leland, 1785.
Lowth, 1732.
Mangey, 1755.
Morell, 1784.
Orton, 1783.
Owen, 1795.
T. Pyle, 1757.
Archdeac. Sharp, 1758.
Sharpe, Gregory, 1771.
Sherlock, 1707.
Shuckford, 1754.
South, 1716.
Stackhouſe, 1752.
Stanhope, 1728.
Townſon, 1792.
Tucker, 1799.
Warner, 1768.
Waterland, 1740.
Edw. Wells, 1730.
Whitby, 1726.

Diſſenters:

Abernethy, 1740.
Amory, 1774.
Badcock, 1788.
Benſon, 1762.
Archib. Bower, 1766.
Calamy, 1732.
Campbell, 1796.
Chandler, 1766.
Coſtard, 1782.
Peter Courayer, 1776.
Cruden, 1774.
Doddridge, 1751.
Eaſton, 1743.
Farmer, 1787.
Foſter, 1753.
Gill, 1771.
Grove, 1738.
Harmer, 1788.
Harris, 1770.
Henry, 1714.
Hervey, 1723.

Herve

Hervey, 1758.
Jennings, 1762.
Jones, 1799.
Kippis, 1795.
Lardner, 1768.
Leland, 1766.
Lowman.
Macknight, 1800.
Martin, 1751.
Maſon, 1763.
Neal, 1743.
Price, 1791.
Humphrey Prideaux, 1724.
Romaine, 1795.
Taylor, 1761.
Watts, 1748.
Weſley, Sam. 1739.
——— John, 1791.
Whiſton, 1755.
Whitfield, 1770.
Dan. Williams, 1715.

Foreigners:
Cardinal Noailles, 1729.
Cardinal Paſſionei, 1761.
Cardinal Polignac, 1741.
Cardinal Quirini, 1755.
Cardinal Rochefaucoult, 1757.
Cardinal Tencin, 1758.
Archbiſhop Fenelon, 1715.
Bp. Boſſuet, 1704.
Bp Pontoppidan, 1764.
Abauzit, 1767.
Calmet, 1757.
Choiſi, 1724.
Couſtant, 1721.
De Miſſy, 1775.
Dupin, 1719.
Hottinger, 1735.
Houbigant, 1783.
L'Avocat, 1765.
Le Clerc, 1736.
Malagrida, 1761.
Martenne, 1739.
Maſſillon, 1742.
Maſclef, 1728.
Maſcrier, 1760.
Michaelis, 1791.
Moſheim, 1755.
Neufville, 1774.
Paris, abbé, 1727.
Placette, 1734.
Pluche, 1761.
Piccolomini, 1768.
Queſnel, 1719.
Saurin, 1730.
Simon, Richard, 1712.
Terraſſon, 1752.
Thuillier, 1736.
Tournemine, 1739.
Trublet, 1770.
Turretin, ſen. 1721.
Turretin, jun. 1727.
Vaniere, 1739.
Vaſſor, 1718.
Woldike, 1731.

HISTORIANS.

Brady, 1726.
Eachard, 1730.
Bryan Edwards, 1800.
Gibbon, 1794.
Macaulay Graham, 1791.
Guthrie, 1770.
Harte, 1799.
Henry, 1791.
Hume, 1776.
Lord Lyttelton, 1773.
Robertſon, 1793.
Shebbeare, 1788.
Smollett, 1771.
Stanyan.

Foreigners:
Buonamici, 1716.
Prince Cantemir, 1723.
Crevier, 1765.
Henault, 1770.
Larrey, 1719.
Lobineau, 1727.
Macquer, 1770.
Mageoghegan, 1758.
Mailla, 1748.
Mallet, 1755.
Manſtein, 1756.
Marigny, 1762.
Maſſeville, 1733.
Menard, 1767.
Mandajor, 1747.
Milot, 1785.
Moller, 1725.
Morue, 1750.
Peringſkiold, 1720.
Le Quien, 1728.
Rapin de Thoiras, 1725.
Rollin, 1741.
Secouſſe, 1754.
Velly, 1759.
Vertot, 1735.
Vie, 1734.
Villaret, 1766.

ANTIQUARIES.

Ames, 1759.
Anderſon, 1775.
Anſty, 1743.
Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, 1781.
Bagford, 1716.
Baker, 1740.
Ballard, 1755.
Bartlett, 1787.
Beaupré Bell, 1735.
Bentham, 1794.
Birch, 1766.
Bladen, 1746.
Blair, 1782.
Blomefield, 1751.
Borlaſe, 1772.
Bridges, 1723.
Brooke, 1794.
Burrell, 1796.
Caſley.
Chiſhull, 1733.
Sir John Clerk, 1748.
Cole, 1782.
Collins, Arth. 1760.
Henry Lord Colrane, 1749.
W. B. Conyngham, 1796.
Sir John Cullum, 1785.
Dawkins, 1757.
Denne, 1799.
Drake.
Ducarel, 1785.
Durand, 1782.
Elſtob, 1756.
Farmer, 1797.
Fountaine, 1753.
Folkes, 1754.
Frank, 1762.
Sir Charles Frederick, 1785.
Gale, R. 1744.
——— S. 1740.
Gordon, Alexander, after 1741.
Granger, 1776.
Groſe, 1791.
Hearne, 1735.
Hickes, 1715.
Hollis, 1770.

Holmes,

Holmes, 1748.
Horsley, 1732.
Huddesford, 1772.
Hutchins, 1773.
M. Johnson, 1755.
Knight, 1746.
Leake, 1773.
Lethuillier, 1760.
Lye, 1767.
Bishop Lyttelton, 1768.
Madox, 1727.
Martin, 1771.
Milles, 1785.
Morant, 1770.
Mores, 1778.
North, 1772.
Le Neve, John, about 1722; Peter, 1730.
Newcourt.
Nugent, 1772.
Peck, 1742.
Pegge (father, 1796, and son, 1799.)
Pettingal, 1781.
Rawlinson, 1755.
Richardson, Dr. 1775.
Salmon, Thomas, 1743.
Salmon, Nathaniel, about 1740.
Simon, J. F. 1719.
Smyth, 1761.
Snelling, 1773.
Southgate, 1794.
Sparke, 1740.

Addison, 1719.
Amhurst, 1742.
J. P. Andrews, 1797.
Arbuthnot, 1735.
Visc. Barrington, 1734.
Bayle, 1706.
Boswell, 1795.
Bowen, 1726.
Bower, 1766.
Budgell, 1736.
Burke, 1797.
Burman, Peter, 1741.
Burn, 1785.
Byron, 1763.
Campbell, 1775.
——— 1796.
Carpenter, 1767.
Carte, T. 1754.
Chambers, 1740.
Chapman, 1784.
Chubb, 1747.
Strange, 1799.
Strype, 1737.
Stukeley, 1765.
Swinton, 1777.
Sympson, about 1786.
Thoresby, 1725.
Thorpe (father, 1750, and son, 1792.)
Wanley, 1726.
Ward, 1758.
West, 1772.
Willis, 1760.
Wilkins, 1740.
Wise, 1767.
Wotton, 1726.
Webb, 1770.
Wray, 1784.

Foreigners:

Almeloveen, 1742.
Antine, 1746.
Banier 1741.
Bayer, 1738.
Barthelemy, 1795.
Le Beau, 1778.
Boze, 1745.
Burlamaqui, 1748.
Count Caylus, 1765.
Corsini, 1765.
Clerisseau, 1773.
Chamillard, 1730.
Crozat, 1740.
Croze, 1739.
Dorville, 1751.
Eckhel, 1798.

WRITERS.

Cibber, 1757.
Collins, 1729.
Colman, 1794.
Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, 1712.
Gilbert Cooper, 1769.
Cother, 1726.
Cotton, 1788.
Sir Richard Cox, 1733.
J. Drake, 1706-7.
Duncombe, John, 1786.
——— W. 1769.
Fielding, 1754.
De Foe, 1731.
Forster, 1750.
Glover, 1785.
Gordon, 1750.
Granger, 1776.
Hanway, 1786.
Ja. Harris, 1780.
Hay, 1735.
Falconet, 1762.
Feliblen, 1719.
Fontanini, 1736.
Fourmont, 1745.
Frœlich, 1758.
Freret, 1749.
Gori.
Heineccius, 1741.
Jablonski, 1757.
Liebe, 1736.
Le Long, 1721.
Longuerue, 1733.
Mackbourne, 1741.
Maffei, 1755.
Mahudel, 1747.
Mangeart, 1765.
Melot, 1760.
Montfaucon, 1741.
Muratori, 1750.
Oliva, 1757.
Otter, 1748.
Oudinet, 1713.
Pellerin, 1782.
Pernety, 1777.
Piranesi, 1780.
Pitiscus, 1717.
Plancher, 1750.
Raguenet, 1722.
Reyner, 1713.
Schœpflin, 1771.
P. F. Subm, 1798.
Tutet, 1785.
Venuti, 1763.
Winkelman, 1767.

Hawkesworth, 1773.
Hele, 1780.
Holdsworth, 1747.
Hooke, 1764.
Howard, 1790.
Hutchinson, 1737.
Jenyns, 1787.
Johnson, 1784.
Sir Wm. Jones, 1794.
King, Dr. Wm. 1763.
Lambert, 1765.
Mallet, 1765.
Mann, Nicholas, 1753.
Mandeville, 1733.
Melmoth, 1743.
His son, 1799.
Middleton, 1750.
Lord Monboddo, 1799
Oldmixon, 1745.
Horatio Earl of Orford, 1797.

Ozell,

Ozell, 1743.
Poſtlethwaite, 1767.
Pſalmanazar, 1763.
Dr. Pye, 1772.
Ramſay, 1743.
Richardſon, 1761.
Robertſon, 1793.
Rowe, Thomas, 1715.
Sale, 1736.
John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, 1720-1.
Adam Smith, 1790.
Steele, 1729.
Sterne, 1768.
Gilbert Stuart, 1786.
Swift, 1745.
Thomas, 1785.
Thornton, 1768.
Tindal, 1733.
N. Tindal, 1774.
Toland, 1722.
Trenchard, 1723.
Gilbert Weſt, 1756.
Wollaſton, 1724.
Woolſton, 1733.

FOREIGN WRITERS.

Algarotti, 1764.
Baratier, 1740.
Baſnage, Ant. 1721.
——— James, 1723.
Barbeyrac, 1729.
Beauſobre, 1738.
Bonneval, 1754.
Boulanger, 1759.
Boulainvilliers, 1722.
De Broſſes, 1777.
Brumoy, 1742.
Bullac, 1775.
Burigni, 1785.
Carlencas, 1760.
Cerceau, 1730.
Condillac, 1780.
Creſcembeni, 1728.
Cocchi, 1773.
Coyer, 1782.
Crebillon, 1762.
Petis de la Croix, 1713.
Dalembert, 1783.
Daval, 1763.
Diderot, 1785.
Duclos, 1772.
Fontenelle, 1757.
Fourny, 1731.
Freret, 1749.
Galland, 1715.
Garnier, 1725.
Gebelin, 1784.
Le Gendre, 1747.
Goguet, 1758.
Gouget, 1767.
Grannoſic, 1748.
Gravina, 1711.
Guyon, 1771.
Hardion, 1766.
Helvetius, 1771.
Larroque, 1731.
Lavater, 1801.
Leibnitz, 1716.
Leming, 1715.
Lenfant, 1728.
Lenglet du Freſnoy, 1755.
Lilienthal, 1750.
Mably, 1785.
Mairault, 1746.
Marchand, 1756.
Marivaux, 1763.
Marſy, 1763.
Mautour, 1737.
Merveſin, 1722.
Mieron, 1738
Mirabeau, 1791.
Monteſquieu, 1755.
Mouhy, 1784.
Niceron, 1738.
Noodt, 1725.
Prevot, 1763.
Querlon, 1780.
Raynall, 1796.
Rouſſeau, 1740.
——— J. J. 1778.
Riccoboni, 1753.
Sacy, 1727.
Le Sage, 1747.
Saint Foix, 1768.
Saint Marc, 1769.
Saint Marthe, 1725.
Saint Pierre, 1743.
Sallengre, 1733.
Sallier, 1761.
Sanadon, 1733.
Saurin, 1782.
Sellius, 1767.
Sevin, 1741.
Silhouette, 1767.
Souchay, 1746.
Souciet, 1744.
Stockius, 1733.
Tarteron, 1720.
Teiſſier, 1715.
Tellier, 1719.
Terraſſon, 1723.
Tertre, 1759.
Du Tillet, 1762.
Toureil, 1714.
Vaiſſette, 1756.
Veneroni.
Vergier, 1720.
Vignoles, 1744.
Villeforet, 1737.
Voltaire, 1778.
Wolfius, 1754.
Wormius, jun. 1724.

CRITICS.

Blackwall, 1757.
Bentley, 1742.
Bryan, 1727.
Clarke, William, 1771.
Davies, 1732.
Dawes, 1766.
Farmer, 1797.
Foſter, 1773.
Z. Grey, 1766.
R. Grey, 1771.
Hudſon, 1719.
Manning, 1801.
Maty, ſen. 1776.
Maty, jun. 1787.
Markland, 1776.
Meyrick, 1769.
Mill, 1728.
Parkhurſt, 1797.
Steevens, G. 1800.
Taylor, 1766.
Tyrwhitt, 1786.
Wakefield, 1801.
Warton, T. 1790.
Warton, J. 1800.
Wells, 1730.

Foreigners:

Auguſtin.
Du Bos, 1742.
Bouhier, 1746.
Brotier, 1789.
Le Clerc, 1736.
Dacier, 1722.
Drakenborch, 1748.
Fabricius, 1736.
Gedoyn, 1744.
Grabe, 1711.
Harduin, 1729.
Havercamp, 1742.
Hemſterkins, 1766.
Hoogſtraten, 1724.
Lampe, 1729.
Leich, 1790.

Mongault,

Mongault, 1740.
Olivet, 1768.
Politi, 1752.
Reiſke, 1774.
Reland, 1719.
Renaudot, 1720.
Rive, 1762.
Ruhnkenius, 1798.
Schultens, 1750.
Toup, 1785.
Valkenaer, 1785.
Waſſe, 1738.
Wetſtein, 1754.
Woide, 1790.
Wormius, 1737.

GRAMMARIANS.

Ainſworth, 1743.
Boyer, 1729.
Sheridan, 1783.

POETS.

Akenſide, 1770.
Arbuthnot, 1734-5.
Broome, 1745.
J. H. Browne, 1760.
Burns, 1797.
Chatterton, 1770.
Churchill, 1764.
Collins, 1756.
Congreve, 1728-9.
Cowper, 1800.
Croxall, 1752.
Cunningham, 1773.
Dodſley, 1764.
Dryden, 1701.
Dyer, 1758.
Edwards, 1715.
Falconer, 1770.
Fenton, 1730.
Gay, 1732.
Goldſmith, 1774.
Gray, 1771.
Hughes, 1719.
King, 1712.
Mallet, 1765.
Maſon, 1797.
Mickle, 1788.
Parnell, 1717.
Philips, J. 1708.
Pitt, 1748.
Pope, 1744.
Prior, 1721.
Ramſay, 1758.
Rollan, 1784.
Rowe, 1718.
Savage, 1743.
Shenſtone, 1763.
Spence, 1768.
Thomſon, 1748.
Trapp, 1747.
Welſted, 1747.
Whitehead, Wm. 1785.
Wycherley, 1715.
Young, 1765.

Foreigners:

Zeno Apoſtolo, 1750.
Calvini, 1729.
Fontenelle, 1757.
Geſner, 1788.
Metaſtaſio, 1782.
Pellegrini, 1745.
Racine, ſon of the elder, 1763.
Richer, 1748.
Rolli, 1767.

MATHEMATICIANS.

Bradley, 1762.
Brindley, 1772.
Burnet, 1715.
Dr. Burs, 1771.
Canton, 1772.
Cotes, 1716.
Cramer, 1752.
Elliot, 1791.
Ferguſon, 1776.
Flamſtead, 1719.
Franklin, 1790.
Graham, 1715.
Halley, 1742.
Harriſon, 1776.
Keill, 1721.
Labelye, 1782.
Lambert, 1777.
Long, 1770.
Ludlam, 1788.
Lord Macclesfield, 1764.
Maclaurin, 1746.
Corbyn Morris, 1780.
Newton, 1726.
Perry, 1733.
Ramſden.
Robins, 1751.
Rowning, 1771.
Rutherforth, 1771.
Saunderſon, 1739.
Simpſon, 1760.
Smeaton, 1792.
Smith, 1758.
Tompſon, 1713.
Wallis, 1703.
Waring, 1798.

Foreigners:

Chappé d'Auteroche, 1769.
Bellin, 1772.
Boſcovich, 1787.
De la Caille, 1762.
Caſſini, 1712.
His ſon, 1756.
Clairac, 1751.
Clairaut, 1765.
Crouſaz, 1748.
Euler, 1783.
Gravesande, 1742.
Du Hamel, 1782
Jaillot, 1752.
De Liſle, 1726.
Mairan, 1771.
Maupertuis, 1759.
Mayer, 1762.
Mouſſard, 1750.
De Moivre, 1754.
Nollet, 1770.
Paſſemant, 1769.
Pitot, 1771.
Marq. Poleni, 1761.
Reaumur, 1757.
Regnault, 1762.
Rittenhouſe, 1796.
Robbe, 1721.
Vaucanſon, 1783.

PAINTERS.

Gainſborough, 1788.
Hogarth, 1764.
Huffey, 1788.
Lambert, 1765.
Reynolds, 1792.
Richardſon, 1747.
T. Sandby, 1798.
Thornhill, 1734.
Wootton, 1765.
Wright, 1797.

Foreigners:

Amiconi, 1752.
Bouchardon, 1762.
Cochin, 1754.
Coypel, 1722.
Cipriani, 1785.
Dahl, 1743.
Felibien, 1733.

Kneller,

Kneller, 1723.
Freſnoy, 1724.
Goupy, 1747.
Imbert, 1740.
Lepicier, 1784.
Lins, 1741.
Le Moyne, 1737.
Lutti, 1720.
Mengs, 1779.
Monamy, 1749.
Oudri, 1755.
Parmentier, 1730.
Parrocel, 1752.
Pater, 1736.
Piazetta, 1754.
Rademaker, 1735.
Reſtout, 1768.
Ricci, 1734.
Rini, 1730.
Rivalz, 1735.
Santerre, 1717.
Tillemans, 1734.
Troy, 1730.
Vanloo, 1746.
Vanhuyſum, 1749.
Watteau, 1721.
Zincke, 1767.

ARCHITECTS.

Adam, 1792.
R. Boyle, Earl of Burlington, 1753.
Campbell, 1734.
Chambers, 1796.
Eſſex, 1784.
Gibbs, 1754.
Hawkſmoor, 1736.
Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, 1750.
Labeley.
Langley.
Revely, 1801.
Sandby, T. 1798.
Stuart, 1788.
Wren, 1723.
Riou, 1780.
Soufflot, 1780.

STATUARIES.

Adam, 1792.
Bacon, 1799.
Cheere.
Goſſet.
Roubilliac, 1762.
Ryſbrack, 1775.
Slodtz, 1764.

ENGRAVERS.

Baron, 1762.
Buck, 1779.
Longmate, 1793.
Pine.
Pouncey, 1799.
Schnebbelie, 1792.
Sherwen, 1790.
Vertue, 1756.
Woollet, 1785.
Worlidge, 1766.

Foreigners:

Dorigny, 1774.
Drevet, 1737.
Gravelot, 1773.
Lepicier, 1755.
Natier, 1763.
Papillon, ſen. 1744.
Papillon, jun. 1766.
Picart, 1721.
Piraneſi, 1780.
Simoneau, 1728.
Vivarez, 1780.
Vivier, 1761.
Vandergucht, 1752.
———— B. 1794.

PRINTERS.

Baſkerville, 1775.
Bettenham, 1774.
Bowyer (father, 1737; and ſon, 1777.)
Cave, 1754.
Faulkner, 1775.
Foulis, A. 1774.
Foulis, R. 1776.
Goadby, 1778.
Hamilton, 1793.
Henry, 1792.
Hughs, 1771.
Griffith Jones, 1786.
Nutt, 1780.
Palmer, Samuel, 1732.
Pote, Joſeph, 1797.
Richardſon, 1761.
Roberts, 1754.
Ruddiman, Tho. 1757.
Say, Edward, 1769.
Strahan, 1785.
Watſon, about 1720.
Watts, 1763.
Woodfall, H. 1769.
Wright, Thomas, 1797.

LETTER FOUNDERS.

Caſlon, ſenior, 1766.
———— junior, 1778.
Cottrell, about 1780.
Fournier, P. S. 1768.
Ged, 1749.
Jackſon, 1792.
James, 1772.
Juriſſon, 1791.

WOODCUTTER.

John Bewick, 1796.

TRAVELLERS.

Bruce, 1800.
Dawkins.
Dr. Shaw, 1751.
Sherlock, 1796.
Thickneſſe, 1792.
Wood, 1771.

Foreigners:

Biornſtal, 1779.
Breval, 1738.
Le Bruyn, about 1720.
Du Halde, 1743.
Keyſler, 1743.
Labat, 1738.
Lafiteau, 1740.
Loubere, 1729.
Maillet, 1738.
Miſſon, 1721.
Norden, 1742.
Le Roy.
Savary, 1788.

PHYSICIANS,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

Askew, 1774.
Battie, 1776.
Chesselden, 1725.
Cullen, 1790.
Cuming, 1788.
Dimsdale, 1801.
Cheyne, 1742.
Cleghorn, 1789.
Cowper, 1767.
Douglas, 1729.
Fothergill, 1780.
Fordyce, 1792.
Freind, 1728.
Glynn, 1794.
Grindal, 1797.
Hales, 1760.
Hawkins, 1793.
Heberden, 1801.
Hulse, 1759.
Hunter, William, 1783.
——— John, 1793.
Jebb, Sir R. 1787.
Jurin, 1750.
Mead, 1754.
Monro, Alex. 1767.
——— John, 1791.
Musgrave, 1721.
Oliver, 1764.
Parsons, 1770.
Pitcairn, 1791.
Pott, 1788.
Pringle, 1782.
Sharp.
Sloane, 1753.
Warner, 1785.
Warren, 1797.
Watson, 1787.
Wedel, 1721.
Wenzel, 1790.
Winslow, 1760.
Woodward, 1728.

Foreigners:

Albinus, 1767.
Astruc, 1766.
Bergman.
Boerhaave, 1735.
Celsius
Le Clerc, 1728.
Le Cat, 1768.
Galvani, 1798.
Geoffroi, 1731.
Haller, 1777.
Hellot, 1766.
Ingenhouze, 1799.
Lancisi, 1720.
Lavirotte, 1759.
Lazerme, 1756.
Lemery, 1715.
Lietaud, 1780.
Lorry, 1783.
Macquart, 1768.
Magelhaens, 1790.
Mery, 1722.
Morgagni, 1771.
Nigrisoli, 1727.
Petit, 1741.
Another, 1750.
Poli, 1714.
Raulin, 1784.
Ruysch, 1728.
Sacco, 1718.
Sainbel, 1793.
Stahl, 1734.
Tissot, 1797.
Tronchin, 1781.
Valsalva, 1723.
Vater, 1715.
Venel, 1776.
Verdier, 1759.
Verney, 1730.

BOTANISTS AND GARDENERS.

Aiton, 1793.
Curtis, 1799.
Miller, 1771.
Lightfoot, 1788.
Lyons, 1775.
Pulteney, 1801.
Sherard, 1737.
Sibthorpe, 1797.
Stillingfleet, 1771.

Foreigners:

Dillenius, 1747.
Le Heritier, 1754.
Linnæus, 1778.
Rivinus, 1722.
Schabol, 1768.
Solander, 1782.
Volckamer, 1720.

NATURALISTS.

Boulter, 1742.
Burman, John.
Catesby, 1749.
Collinson, 1768.
Derham, 1735.
Edwards, 1793.
Ellis, 1766.
J. R. Forster, 1798.
Leger, 1777.
Lever, 1788.
Morris, 1764.
Pennant, 1798.
Smeathman.
Whitehurst, 1788.

Foreigners:

Buffon, 1788.
Da Costa.
Desaguliers, 1740.
Embrotin, 1777.
Jussieu, 1758.
Lignac, 1762.
Montainy, 1765.
Nieuwentyt, 1718.

ACTORS.

Barry, 1777.
Betterton, 1710.
Booth, 1733.
Clive, Mrs. 1785.
Crawfurd, 1801.
Dodd.
Edwin, 1790.
Foote, 1777.
Garrick, 1779.
Henderson, 1785.
Holland, 1797.
Macklin, 1797.
Palmer, 1798.
Parsons, 1795.
Pope, Mrs.
Powell, 1760.
Pritchard, Mrs. 1768.
Quin, 1766.
Shuter, 1776.
Woodward, 1777.
Woffington, Mrs. 1760.

MUSICIANS.

Boyce, 1779.	Geminiani, 1762.	Rameau, 1764.
Nares, 1783.	Handel, 1759.	Royer, 1755.
Corelli, 1733.	Leclair, 1764.	Stanley, 1786.
Farinelli, 1789.	Pergoleſi, 1733.	Tirtin, 1770.

HOPE. I AM the comforter of them that mourn.
FAME. I the recorder am of them that die.
HOPE. I to the faithful promiſe bleſt return,
Tho' in the grave their mould'ring bodies lie.
FAME. I ſound their names who never muſt return
From frail mortality's remoteſt bourn.
I the rewarder am of every toil,
Of thoſe that ſpare and thoſe that ſhare the ſpoil.
I for Friend URBAN do my trumpet ſound,
Lifting their names above the reach of fate;
Whether their bodies on or under ground
Remain, their memory's never out of date.
URBAN my conſtant ſervices commands
His Heroes to proclaim thro' diſtant lands.

"*They say*," "*On dit*,"—oh! falſe fallacious theme!
Truth will confound and diſſipate the dream;
Nor Fame with them ſociety maintain
Whoſe credit's ſcandal, and whoſe praiſe a ſtain.
Theſe ſcandals pour'd into Fame's brazen trumpet
Make her appear a noiſy lying ſtrumpet.
"Fame is the ſpur that the fair ſpirit doth raiſe
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,
Nor in the gliſtering foil
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies,
But lives and ſpreads aloft by thoſe pure eyes,
And perfect witneſs of all-judging Jove
As he pronounces laſtly on each deed,
Of ſo much fame in Heav'n expect thy meed."
Fame has ten thouſand tongues, ten thouſand eyes,
Her tongues are tale-bearers, her twinklers ſpies:
Nor all her eyes can ſee, her tongues can tell,
Affect the peace of thoſe who ſpend life well;
While Scandal, writhing as its darts it flings
On all, dies, Scorpion like, by its own ſtings.
Such is that Temple, URBAN, thou doſt raiſe
For Worthies both of old and modern days;
Ne'er can incentives fail to court a place
In that fair fane, that uncontracting ſpace. R. G.

We admire the wit of the Verſes to "the Diſtiller of Mitcham;" but they are ſo perſonal that the printing of them might be miſchievous to the writer.

The *ſite* of FUNDATOR ET CUSTOS is very well for once.

ST. MARY AT CLIFF is received.

Mr. R. BROOKE's complaint againſt a certain Bookſeller would receive a direct anſwer if he were to call on the perſon he conceives to have injured him.

The Continuation of the "Tour of Graveſend" (which has been unfortunately delayed) ſhall appear in our next.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 27.

ON the motion, that the amendments made by the Lords to the Navy Inquiry bill be now taken into conſideration, ſeveral Members again expreſſed their ſentiments, but particularly Mr. *Kinnaird*, who conceived the bill, in every reſpect, unneceſſary.

Mr. *Sheridan* roſe, and ſaid, that he had ſeen in the public prints a paper ſigned by five Noble Peers, which he thought a high infringement of the privileges of the Houſe; he therefore gave notice, that he ſhould, immediately after the receſs, make a motion on the ſubject.

H. OF LORDS.

January 29.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the following bills: a bill for allowing certain Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain: a ſimilar bill with reſpect to Ireland: a bill for paying off Navy and Exchequer bills: a bill for inquiring into Abuſes in the Naval Departments: the Engliſh Militia Pay bill: the Iriſh Militia Miſtake bill: the Engliſh and Iriſh Corn Trade bill: the Iriſh Corn and Potatoes Importation bill: the Malta Trade bill: the Felon Tranſportation bill: and the Dublin Bread Regulation bill. The Royal Aſſent was alſo given to ſome private bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the Houſe do adjourn to the 3d of February, Mr. *Elliot* expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at ſuch a motion, under the preſent awful and unparalleled circumſtances of the country. He alluded to the Peace Eſtabliſhment; and concluded with obſerving, that Members ought to give their conſtituents ſome ſubſtantial reaſon for taking their money for ſuch an eſtabliſhment.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* juſtified the adjournment on the precedent of that which took place, from October till February, at the time when our troops were worſted in Holland; and after anſwering the arguments of Mr. Elliot concluded by ſaying, that he ſaw no foundation for alarm.

Mr. *Windham* ſpoke in his uſual manner; the object of his remarks was to cenſure the Peace Eſtabliſhment. The motion was then carried.

Both Houſes then adjourned to Thurſday, the 3d of February.

February 3.

Mr. *Keene*, in alluſion to the affairs of the Carnatic, ſpoke of the importance of aſcertaining whether the alterations in that part of the world were founded on juſtice; and pointed out ſome books which lay down proper meaſures to be purſued by Indian Governors: he then moved for ſeveral papers from Lords Macartney and Hobart to the Court of Directors, from 1782 to 1795. Agreed to.

Mr. *Corry* moved for a variety of accounts relative to Iriſh charitable eſtabliſhments.

H. OF LORDS.

February 4.

The *Lord Chancellor* adverted to the ſubject of the right of Seats of the Archiepiſcopal Lords of Ireland; and, after pointing out ſome over-ſights on this ſubject in the Union Act, moved, "that ſo much of the act of the Union, as refers to the right of the Lords Spiritual of Ireland to their ſeats in the Houſe of Lords, be referred to the conſideration of the Committee of Privileges; and that the Committee ſit on Thurſday next for that purpoſe."

In the Commons the ſame day, Gen. *Gaſcoigne* moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the number of veſſels, and the amount of their tonnage, together with the number of men and boys employed in the tranſport ſervice and armed ſhips, between the 5th of January 1801 and the 5th of January 1803, diſtinguiſhing each year.

Mr. *Vanſittart* moved for an account of Bank notes in circulation for the laſt three months. Some converſation enſued on this ſubject between Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Thornton*, and Mr. *Vanſittart*; after which the motion was amended and agreed to.

Several annual accounts of Ireland were moved for by Mr. *Corry*, and preſented.

February 7.

On the motion of Mr. *W. Dundas*, the time for receiving petitions was prolonged to Friday the 18th. Petitions were preſented for enlarging Smithfield Market, for the formation of a Coal Market, and the Improvement of the Port of London.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to bring in a bill for continuing the act that reſtrains the Bank from paying in ſpecie: he looked forward with confidence for the moment when the Bank would reſume its former practice, but at preſent, though there could be no doubt of the ſufficiency of the Bank, that eſtabliſhment ought not to be expoſed to the demands of ſpecie for Country Bank Notes, particularly as we received no ingots nor bullion from abroad. He only wiſhed to ſee the reſtrictions continued

tinued till the courſe of exchange became fixed; and obſerved, that the cauſes which led to its unfavourable ſtate were not likely to occur; amongſt theſe were the purchaſe of corn in foreign markets with 20,000,000 of money, and the drain of ſpecie for the payment of our Army and Navy abroad. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for ſuſpending the payment in ſpecie for a limited time.

Mr. *Tierney* made a ſpeech of ſome length; the object of which was, that the Houſe ought to oblige the Bank to prove that it was ready to pay in caſh whenever the reſtriction was at an end: he thought the Houſe ſhould be very careful in ſending forth an opinion, that a farther reſtriction was convenient to the Bank, leſt they ſhould incur the ſuſpicion of being the blind followers, or accomplices, of the directors.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke againſt the meaſure, leſt it ſhould be repeated whenever the courſe of exchange was againſt us: if the inconvenience of taking off the reſtriction were apparent, he thought ſome arrangement might be made, ſuch as paying a part in caſh, by which it might be leſſened.

Mr. *Banks* intimated his intention of moving for an inquiry into the cauſes of the continuance of the bill.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſpoke in defence of the Chancellor's meaſure; and, after ſome explanations, leave was given to bring in a bill.

In a Committee of Supply on the Iriſh Eſtimates, Mr. *Corry* ſaid, that thoſe of the Miſcellaneous Service were preciſely the ſame as laſt year. Reſolutions put and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 8.

Lord *Pelham* moved to poſtpone the progreſs of the Woollen Manufacturers' bill, for ſeveral reaſons, but particularly as a number of the acts, which it was the object of the bill to ſuſpend, were repealed. Bill ordered to be committed on this day month.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented the bill for continuing the reſtriction on the payments of caſh by the Bank, which was read the firſt time.

February 11.

The *Secretary at War* moved to bring in a bill for exerciſing the Militia for 28 days inſtead of 21. Leave given.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for a Committee on the Bank Reſtriction bill; when the *Attorney General* propoſed to amend the acts relative to this ſubject. He ſtated, that perſons held to bail procured their diſcharge by making oath, that their creditors in their affidavit had not ſtated that the defendant had tendered ſuch debt in Bank Notes; and the defendant obtained his diſcharge on the ground, that he could not offer fractional notes. After theſe obſervations, the blanks were filled up with "ſix weeks after the next Seſſions."

February 14.

The *Secretary at War*, purſuant to leave given, brought in a bill, which was read the firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading to-morrow, for authoriſing the militia of Great Britain to be exerciſed 28 days in the year, inſtead of 21.—The eſtimated additional expence of this meaſure is 18,000l. a year.

The Bank Reſtriction bill was read the third time, and ordered to the Lords. The reſtriction is to continue until ſix weeks after the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Mr. *Elliot*, in the abſence of Dr. Lawrence (who, from indiſpoſition, was this day prevented from attending in his place), gave notice that it was the intention of that gentleman, on Monday next, if a previous motion upon that day ſhould not occupy too much of the time of the Houſe, then to call their attention to the caſe of Captain D'Auvergne, who was arreſted and impriſoned in Paris, ſome time ſince, in the moſt unjuſtifiable and extraordinary manner.

Mr. *Tierney* brought up a petition from the apothecaries, chemiſts, and druggiſts, praying a repeal of the medicine act.

Mr. *Manning* preſented a petition, for leave to continue the Canal from Paddington to Wapping, which was referred to a Committee.

February 15.

A Committee was appointed to try the merits of the petitions complaining of the return for Nottingham.

Thirteen ſeveral petitions were preſented by different members from the public brewers in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, praying certain amendments in the malt tax bill of the laſt ſeſſion. The object of theſe petitions we underſtand to be a regulation, ſubjecting the private brewers (that is, all families who prefer brewing malt liquor for their own conſumption) to the operation of Exciſe.

H. OF LORDS.

February 16.

Lord *Pelham* brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending to the conſideration of Parliament the ſituation of the Prince of Wales, and relying on their attachment, to take ſuch meaſures as are calculated to increaſe the comforts of ſo diſtinguiſhed a branch of the Royal Family.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented a ſimilar Meſſage reſpecting the Prince of Wales.

ACCOUNT

Thurſday, Jan. 20.

The Special Commiſſion for the trial of Col. Deſpard and his partizans was opened this day, as mentioned in our laſt, before Lord Ellenborough, and Sirs A. Thompſon, S. Le Blanc, A. Chambre, and J. W. Roſe. The Commiſſion being read, the Noblemen and Gentlemen who compoſed the Grand Jury were called over and ſworn.

Lord *Ellenborough*, as Preſident of the Commiſſion, immediately addreſſed the Jury in a charge of the moſt eloquent compoſition, explaining the heads of the law of treaſon, and alſo the nature, frame, and circumſtances of the indictment, and the proof requiſite to ſupport it.

When the Jury retired, twenty-one witneſſes were ſworn, one of which, named "Connelly," was admitted King's evidence. In the evening the Grand Jury returned a true Bill for High Treaſon, againſt E. M. Deſpard, W. Lander, A. Graham, T. Broughton, T. Phillips, D. Tindall, J. D. yl, J. S. Wratten, J. Wood, J. Francis, T. Newman, S. Smith, and J. Macnamara.—No Bill was found againſt Winterbottom; and C. Pendrill, being ill, was left in Newgate. At the requeſt of Col. Deſpard, Serjeant Beſt and Mr. Gurney were appointed as his Counſel.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Judges named in the Special Commiſſion met at the Surrey Seſſions Houſe, Horſemonger Lane. The following priſoners were put to the Bar:

Edward Marcus Deſpard, John Wood, Thomas Broughton, John Francis, Thomas Philips, Thomas Newman, Daniel Tindall, John Doyle, James Sedgwick Wratten, William Lander, Arthur Graham.

None of the priſoners, except Colonel Deſpard, having had Counſel aſſigned to them, they prayed that privilege; which was immediately granted them, when they nominated Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Hovell.

The Indictment was then read to the priſoners, who ſeverally pleaded Not Guilty; and the Clerk of the Arraigns hoped God would ſend them a good deliverance. The firſt count was ſupported by eight charges of overt acts of treaſon, accuſing the priſoners with compaſſing, imagining, and conſpiring the death of the King.

The *Attorney General* remarked upon the extreme impropriety of publiſhing any part of the proceedings until the whole of the Trials were gone through. As the priſoners were to be tried ſeparately, he wiſhed it to be diſtinctly underſtood, that the publication of any one of them before they were all concluded, would be proſecuted, not only as a contempt of Court, but as an offence at common law. He obſerved, that it was neceſſary to the due adminiſtration of juſtice, the Jury ſhould neither hear nor read any thing that could by the leaſt degree of poſſibility excite a prejudice againſt the priſoners. Upon this principle, he truſted there would be no publications either of the indictment, the overt acts of treaſon it enumerated, or any part of the evidence.

Lord *Ellenborough* ſaid, he was perſuaded the Court would have no occaſion to exerciſe its cenſure, after the notice of the Attorney General.

Monday, February 7.

This morning about 9 o'clock, Col. E. M. Deſpard was brought into Court. When the names of the perſons ſummoned for the Jury were called over, Col. D. wiſhed to ſpeak in order to aboliſh any unfavourable impreſſions that might have ariſen againſt him from certain pamphlets; but he was, however, prevented by the Judge, who ſaid the time was not proper for his remarks.

The following reſpectable gentlemen were then choſen as the Jury:

G. Allen, W. Dent, W. Daviſon, G. Copland, W. Cookſon, J. Farmer, J. Collinſon, J. Webber, C. Handiſide, J. Haymer, P. Dobree, and J. Field.

The Attorney and Solicitor General, the Common Serjeant, and Meſſrs. Shepherd, Garrow, Plomer, and Abbot, attended for the Crown; and Mr. Serjeant Beſt and Mr. Gurney for the priſoner.

The *Attorney General*, on addreſſing the Jury, began by enforcing the neceſſity of a patient attention to his ſtatement, and a due conſideration of the evidence. No one would deny that, if there has been a plot to overturn the Conſtitution and deſtroy our Sovereign, the baſe conſpirator ſhould ſuffer his merited puniſhment; but the nature of the charge ſhould not operate to his diſadvantage; that grand principle of our law ought rather to be confirmed, "that every man ſhould be conſidered innocent till he is found guilty." He adverted to the nature of the crime of treaſon, and expreſſed his expectation that, if the charge were ſubſtantiated, the Jury would pronounce the priſoner *guilty* without the leaſt heſitation; and after many remaks to ſhew that there was not the leaſt ground for ſuſpecting the proſecution to have been brought forward from any party motive or prejudice on the ſide of Government, he concluded with obſerving, that from the clearneſs of the evidence the trial could not be long. He then proceeded to ſtate the counts in the indictment, which were three in number, and charged the acts to have been done with the intention of compaſſing the death of the King,

King, impriſoning his perſon, and dethroning him. To prove a criminal intention, an overt act is neceſſary, and in this indictment eight overt acts were ſtated, which were divided into two claſſes: the four firſt charge the ſeduction of his Majeſty's troops, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating and impriſoning him; and the remainder, plans for the accompliſhing of theſe purpoſes. After fully ſtating the law reſpecting treaſon and conſpiracy, the Attorney General read over the names of the perſons included in the indictment, and obſerved that ten of them, beſides the priſoner, were apprehended at the Oakley Arms on the 16th November. It appeared that, in the laſt Spring, a detachment of Guards returned from Chatham; and ſhortly after a conſpiracy was formed for overturning the Government; a ſociety was eſtabliſhed for the extenſion of liberty, of which two men, named Francis and Wood, were very active members; they frequently attempted to ſeduce ſoldiers into the aſſociation, and ſometimes with ſucceſs. Francis adminiſtered unlawful oaths to thoſe that yielded, and among others to two named Blaine and Windſor, giving them two or three copies of the oath that they might be enabled to make proſelytes in their turn. Windſor ſoon after becoming diſſatisfied, gave information of the conſpiracy to a Mr. Bonus, and ſhewed him a copy of the oath. This gentleman adviſed him to continue a member of the aſſociation, that he might learn whether there were any perſons of conſequence engaged in it. The priſoner at the bar tendered this oath; it was found in the poſſeſſion of Broughton, Smith, and others. It is printed on the cards in theſe words:

"Conſtitutional Independence of Great Britain and Ireland! Equalization and extenſion of rights! An ample proviſion for the families of thoſe heroes who fall in the conteſt! A liberal reward to all who exert themſelves in the cauſe of the People! Theſe are the objects for which we unite; and we ſwear never to ſeparate until we have obtained them!" The form of the oath is—"In the awful preſence of Almighty God, I A. B. voluntarily declare, that I will exert myſelf to the utmoſt to recover thoſe rights which the Supreme Being has conferred upon his creatures; and that neither fear, hope, nor reward, ſhall ever prevail upon me to divulge the ſecrets of the ſociety, or to give evidence againſt a member of this or any other ſociety of a ſimilar kind. So help me God!"

The Attorney General then commented on different paſſages contained in this oath, and endeavoured to ſhew that it would only bear a treaſonable interpretation. Proceeding in his ſtatement, he obſerved, that about the middle of Summer they began to think it might be dangerous for them always to meet at the ſame place. To avoid ſuſpicion, they therefore went to various public houſes: in Windmill-Street, Oxford-Street, St. Giles's, Hatton Garden, Whitechapel, in the Borough, about the Tower, and to the Oakley Arms in Lambeth. To theſe meetings they invited ſoldiers, and treated them: toaſts were given to anſwer the objects of the aſſociation, ſuch as "The Cauſe of Liberty—Extenſion of Rights—The Model of France," &c. They now increaſed greatly in audacity, and were betrayed by their confidence into the greateſt extravagancies; ſome of them propoſed a day for attacking the Tower, and the great blow was to have been ſtruck on the 16th November, the day on which the King firſt intended to go to parliament. On the Friday preceding, a meeting took place; when Broughton prevailed upon two of the members to go to the Flying Horſe, Newington, where they would meet a *nice man*, who proved to be Col. Deſpard. The mode in which the Tower was watched and guarded was inquired into, and difficulties of intercepting the King were conſidered, when Broughton ſuggeſted the idea of ſhooting the horſes, as the coach would thus be ſtopped: "but, ſaid another, would not the Life Guards cut us down?" Then the priſoner exclaimed, "if no one elſe will do it, I myſelf will;" adding, with much ſolemnity, "I have well weighed the matter, and my heart is callous."—The Attorney General then obſerved, that Government was well aware of the proceedings of theſe people, but would not interfere while danger was at a diſtance; however, when the ſchemes were nearly completed, about 30 priſoners were arreſted at the Oakley Arms, and a ſufficient body of evidence collected to prove them guilty. The conſpirators conſiſted of the loweſt order of the people, as journeymen, day-labourers, and common ſoldiers, with the exception, however, of the priſoner at the bar. Several were diſcharged; and Windſor the evidence came after the arreſt, and offered to deliver himſelf up and communicate all information in his power: on his teſtimony, ſeveral others were taken into cuſtody.—Theſe were the principal points in the ſpeech of the Attorney General; but he continued for ſome time to expatiate on the probable ſyſtem of defence for the priſoners, which he conceived would be principally an attack on the credibility of the witneſſes: he contended that an accomplice is *competent*; obſerved that there could not be a doubt of the guilt of ſome of the priſoners; and that the papers were ſufficient to prove the conſpiracy, independent of *oral* teſtimony. He then concluded with obſerving to the Jury, that, if they permitted their inclination to mercy to exceed the limits of reaſon, they will

will do what the priſoner had no right to expect, and what he, as Attorney General, would ſolemnly proteſt againſt on the part of the public. He then proceeded to call the witneſſes for the proſecution.

Mr. *J. Stafford*, clerk to the magiſtrates of Union Hall, ſtated the arreſt of the priſoners. Col. Deſpard at firſt refuſed to be ſearched, but afterwards ſubmitted, though nothing was found on him. There were three papers on the floor, which proved to be the oath, &c. already mentioned. Several police-officers proved the preſence of Col. D. at the Oakley Arms.

T. Windſor, the principal evidence, ſaid, he was a private in the Guards; and that on his return from Chatham in March, he received ſome papers from J. Francis, which were ſimilar to thoſe already mentioned: F. told him, the object of the party was to overturn the preſent tyrannical ſyſtem of government. The manner of taking the oath was by reading it ſecretly, and then kiſſing the card. One object of the members was to raiſe ſubſcriptions for delegates to go into the country, and to pay for affidavits. The ſociety was divided into companies of ten men, commanded by another who bore the title of Colonel: Francis, and a perſon named Macnamara, called themſelves Colonels. Encouragements were given to get a number of recruits, for which purpoſe cards were to be diſtributed through the country: afterwards the witneſs was introduced by Broughton to Col. Deſpard at Newington, when in the courſe of converſation the Colonel ſaid, that a regular organization in the country was neceſſary, and he believed it was general. The people were every where ripe, and were anxious for the moment of the attack; "and," added he, "I believe this to be the moment; particularly in Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and every great town throughout the kingdom. I have walked twenty miles to-day, and wherever I have been, the people are ripe." Col. D. then ſaid, that the attack was to be made on the day when the King would go to parliament. He then repeated the words uſed by the Colonel reſpecting the callouſneſs of his heart; and ſtated that, after the deſtruction of the King, it was propoſed that the mail coaches ſhould be ſtopped as a ſignal to the people in the country that the revolt had taken place in London. The Colonel was cautious as to the admiſſion of new members. At another meeting, the Colonel, accompanied by Heron, a diſcharged ſoldier, and another perſon, obſerved, "We have been deceived as to the number of arms in the Bank; there are only ſix hundred ſtand there, and they have taken the hammers out to render them uſeleſs, as they muſt have been appriſed of our intention." They then returned to a public-houſe, when the Colonel ſaid privately to the witneſs, "Windſor, the King muſt be put to death the day he goes to the Houſe; and then the people will be at liberty." He ſaid, he would himſelf make the attack upon his Majeſty if he could get no aſſiſtance on that (meaning the Middleſex) ſide of the water. The priſoner Wood ſaid, that, when the King was going to the houſe, he would poſt himſelf as centry over the great gun in the Park; that he would load it and fire at his Majeſty's coach as he paſſed through the Park. Wood might in the courſe of his duty be ſometimes placed as a centry over that gun.

Mr. *Bonus* proved the copy of the conſtitution and oath given to him by Windſor.

T. Blaiſe, a private in the 2d battalion of Guards, depoſed, that Wood had told him of the union of ſeveral gentlemen who had determined to form an independent conſtitution at the riſk of their lives and fortunes: he ſaid, the Executive Government had appointed Francis to be colonel of the firſt regiment of National Guards: Macnamara called upon F. to point out three Colonels, and one Artillery Officer; and charged him to do it with the utmoſt impartiality. Francis then pointed out him (the witneſs) as a proper man for a Colonel. The commiſſions were to be diſtributed previous to the attack, when one of the perſons named Pendril obſerved, that, if it had not been for four or five cowards, it would have taken place before that day; adding, that he himſelf could bring a thouſand men into the field, and if any man ſhewed ſymptoms of cowardice, he would blow his brains out; if any body dared to betray the ſecret, that man, he ſaid, ſhould have a dagger in his breaſt. The witneſs then depoſed to meeting with Colonel Deſpard at the Oakley Arms, on which occaſion he heard much converſation about the beſt method of attacking the King: ſome ſaid, the Parliament houſe muſt alſo be attacked, and after that they muſt file away for the Tower. This witneſs, on his croſs-examination, admitted that he had been three times tried by a court-martial for deſertion, and accuſed of theft.

W. Francis, a private in the 1ſt Guards, depoſed nearly to the ſame effect as the preceding witneſs, as to the nature of the oath, which was read to him, becauſe he could not read himſelf; he ſaid, at one time there was an aſſemblage of people near the Tower, but they were immediately diſperſed by orders from Colonel D. but he admitted that the oath was adminiſtered to him by the Colonel himſelf; at one meeting, the ſoldiers drew their bayonets, and ſaid they were ready to die in the cauſe: on his croſs-examination, he denied that he had ever been flogged, or had deſerted.

J. Cannel,

J. Connel, who had been arreſted at the Oakley Arms, and admitted evidence, denied that his name was John, and inſiſted that it was *Pat:* he afterwards admitted that he was adviſed by the priſoner to play this trick on the Counſel. He was diſmiſſed.

Several other ſoldiers in the Guards gave evidence as to the meeting of ſocieties for overturning the government, under the name of "*Free and Eaſy*," which met at different public-houſes.

J. Emblin, a watch-maker, and a witneſs who appeared to be of a ſuperior underſtanding, depoſed, that he attended at the Oakley Arms on the ſuggeſtion of Lander, but diſapproved of the plans. He alſo agreed in ſtating the plan of attack already mentioned, which was explained to him by Broughton, Graham, and others. Colonel D. informed him that a very conſiderable force would come forward, particularly in all the great towns; and ſaid that he had been engaged in this buſineſs for two years; and added, "I have travelled 20 miles today; every where I have been, the people are ripe, and anxious for the moment of attack." This witneſs depoſed to the plan for ſhooting the horſes, as well as to the remarkable expreſſion of the Colonel before mentioned; alſo to a converſation about ſeizing the Bank, when it was agreed that the Bank ſhould be ſeized, and the Tower taken. Various ſubordinate plans were alſo detailed by the witneſs; amongſt others, Broughton told him, that it was reſolved to load the great gun in the Park with four balls or chain-ſhot, and fire it at the King's coach as he returned from the Houſe; and he would be d—d if it would not ſend him to hell.—Here the evidence for the Crown was cloſed.

Serjeant *Beſt* then addreſſed the Jury on behalf of the priſoner, and endeavoured to ſhew, that, from the nature and ſpirit of our conſtitution, a perſon in his ſituation is entitled to peculiar favour. From the 36th of the preſent king, on which the indictment was partly founded, he inſiſted that it is not by teſtimony alone, or words ſpoken, that an accuſed perſon is to be found guilty, becauſe a ſpeech is ſubject to ſuch ſerious miſinterpretation: he laboured to ſhew that words did not conſtitute an overt-act; yet he admitted that the Colonel was at ſome of the meetings, and that he might have ſpoken obnoxious words; but before he could be convicted, it was neceſſary to prove that he knew the meeting was of a treaſonable nature. He denied that the printed card or paper was at all connected with the Colonel, and cited the caſe of Layer and others, to prove that the Crown did not content themſelves with ſuch trivial proof as was here adduced; and laid much ſtreſs on the circumſtance of no arms having been prepared for the attack. His next object was to impeach the credibility of the witneſſes, the concurrent teſtimony of which was, in the preſent inſtance, of no more force than one. The great improbability of the ſtory was his next point of argument: and he ridiculed the idea of fourteen or fifteen men in a common tap-room, with no fire-arms but their tobacco pipes, men of the loweſt orders of ſociety, who were to ſeize the King, the Bank, the Tower, and the Members of both Houſes of Parliament; in ſhort, he conſidered the whole ſtatement of the witneſſes as too abſurd to merit attention; and that Col. Deſpard, who was a gentleman and a ſoldier, could not have embarked in ſuch impracticable ſchemes unleſs he was bereft of reaſon. He then alluded to the paſt ſervices of the Colonel, who, in a joint command with Lord Nelſon, had preſerved one of our valuable colonies; it was known that the Colonel had been ſuſpected by Government; but though he had long been confined, there was not ſufficient evidence againſt him to go before a Grand Jury: he proceeded to comment on the character of the witneſſes, and concluded in the words of the Attorney General, that an improbable charge ſhould be ſupported by concluſive evidence.

Lord *Nelſon*, Sir *A. Clarke*, and Sir *E. Nepean*, reſpectively conſidered the priſoner as a brave Officer, a loyal man, and one who returned from ſervice with ſuch teſtimonies, that it was impoſſible to doubt of his character.

Mr. *Gurney* ſpoke in behalf of the priſoner, and endeavoured to invalidate the teſtimony of the witneſſes.

Col. *Deſpard* declined ſaying any thing in his own behalf.

The *Solicitor General* replied on the part of the Crown; after which, Lord *Ellenborough* ſummed up the evidence, and ſtated the nature of overt-acts: he read, *verbatim*, the whole of the evidence, commenting, as he proceeded, on the moſt ſtriking parts; after which the Jury withdrew for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of Guilty; but they recommended the priſoner to mercy.

Wedneſday, February 9.

The court reſumed its ſitting at nine o'clock, and the following priſoners were put to the bar:

J. Francis, J. Wood, T. Phillips, T. Broughton, T. Newman, D. Tindall, J. Doyle, J. Sedgwick Wratten, W. Lander, A. Graham, S. Smith, and J. Macnamara.

After 16 challenges by the Crown, and 31 by the priſoners, the following Jury was ſworn, viz.—G. Evans, J. Waring, R. Southby, R. Linton, J. Prior, J. Baker, J. Phillips, C. Tritton, D. Langton, J. Arnold, J. Winter, and B. Chitty.

The

The *Solicitor General* ſtated the caſe to the jury.—He gave a ſhort outline of facts to which it was intended evidence ſhould be produced, explaining, as he proceeded, the nature of the overt acts conſtituting the treaſon alledged againſt the priſoners. The learned Solicitor concluded with obſerving to the jury, that, if they had any doubts relative to the degrees of guilt in the priſoners, it would become their duty to make the diſtinction; and he felt aſſured and confident, that in ſo doing they would act conſonant to juſtice, and the dictates of their own conſciences.

The evidence was then gone into, which was preciſely the ſame as in the former trial, with this difference only, that the witneſs was made to bear more ſtrongly on the parts which affected the priſoners than in the trial of Colonel Deſpard.

Lord Chief Juſtice *Ellenborough* made one of the moſt able, eloquent, and impreſſive addreſſes to the jury, we have ever heard; and with the greateſt clearneſs recapitulated the evidence to them.—He did not conclude until ſix o'clock on Thurſday morning.

The jury then retired, and at 25 minutes before eight returned a verdict of Guilty, againſt John Wood, Thomas Broughton, John Francis, Thomas Newman, Daniel Tyndall, J. Sedgwick Wratten, William Lander, Arthur Graham, and John Macnamara.—Lander, Newman, and Tyndall, were recommended to mercy.—Thomas Phillips and Samuel Smith were acquitted; and the charge againſt John Doyle was abandoned on the cloſe of the evidence.

Colonel Deſpard was then ſent for, and placed at the bar, in front of the other priſoners. Thoſe who were acquitted were withdrawn.

Lord *Ellenborough* then paſſed the awful ſentence of death upon the priſoners, in one of the moſt impreſſive ſpeeches ever, perhaps, delivered on a ſimilar occaſion. After deſcribing in a moſt able manner the high enormity of the crime of which they had been convicted, and obſerving that ſuch vile purpoſes, however zealouſly begun, generally terminated in ſchemes of treachery againſt each other, he thus proceeded: "With reſpect to the wicked contrivers of abortive treaſon now before me, it only remains for me to acquit myſelf of my laſt judicial duty.—As for you; Colonel Deſpard, born as you were to better hopes, and educated to nobler ends and purpoſes; accuſtomed as you have hitherto been to a different life and manners, and purſuing, with your former illuſtrious companions, who have appeared on your trial, the paths of virtuous and loyal ambition—it is with the moſt ſenſible pain I view the contraſt formed by your preſent degraded condition, and I will not now paint how much theſe conſiderations enhance the nature of your crime. I entreat of you, by thoſe hopes of mercy which are cloſed in this world, to revive in your mind a purpoſe to ſubdue that callous inſenſibility of heart of which, in an ill-fated hour, you have boaſted, and regain that ſanative affection of the mind, which may prepare your ſoul for that ſalvation, which, by the infinite mercy of God, I beſeech of that God you may obtain.—As to you (naming the other convicts), ſad victims of his ſeduction and example, and of your own wicked purpoſes; you who fall a melancholy, but, I truſt, an inſtructive ſacrifice, to deter others from the commiſſion of ſimilar crimes, may you apply the little time you have to live in the repentant contemplation of another world. Warned by your example, may the ignorant and unthinking avoid thoſe crimes which bring you to a ſhameful and untimely end! may they learn duly to eſtimate the humble but ſecure bleſſings of induſtry; bleſſings which, in an evil hour, you have caſt from you! The ſame recommendation offered to the leader of your crimes, to prepare for the awful and near termination of your exiſtence, I earneſtly impreſs upon you; and I repeat for you my ardent invocation of mercy in a future ſtate, which the intereſt of your fellow creatures will not ſuffer to be extended to you here. The only thing now remaining for me, is the painful taſk of pronouncing againſt you, and each of you, the awful ſentence which the law denounces againſt your crime, which is, that you and each of you (here his Lordſhip named the priſoners ſeverally) be taken to the place from whence you came; and from thence you are to be drawn on hurdles to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck, but not until you are dead, for while you are ſtill living your bodies are to be taken down, your bowels torn out, and burnt before your faces! your heads are to be then cut off, and your bodies divided each into four quarters, to be at the king's diſpoſal; and may the Almighty God have mercy on your ſouls!"

The whole of this pathetic addreſs was heard with the moſt profound ſilence in the court, and every eye was ſuffuſed in tears. The priſoners were then ordered from the bar, and a few minutes paſt eight o'clock on Thurſday morning the Court broke up.

Monday, February 21

This morning the dreadful ſentence of the law was put into execution on Colonel Deſpard and the ſix following priſoners: T. Broughton, J. Francis, A. Graham, J. Macnamara, J. Wood, and J. S. Wratten. Col. Deſpard addreſſed the multitude, denied the crime for which he was about to ſuffer, and avowed his adherence to his former principles. A correct copy of his ſpeech, and alſo an accurate detail of the proceedings which took place on this ſolemn and intereſting occaſion, ſhall be given in our next.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Colonel Sebaſtiani has arrived in Paris; and in a long Report to the Firſt Conſul ſtates the reſult, and enters into the details of his miſſion to Egypt, Syria, and the Iſles of the Levant, &c. It is highly important; but at the ſame time ſo very long, that we are obliged to confine ourſelves to an abridgement of it, which ſhall, however, contain its principal features of intereſt and novelty.

The Colonel ſtates, that on the 16th September laſt, he embarked at Toulon, on board the Cornelia, and on the 30th arrived at Tripoli; he then gives an account of his mediation between the Baron de Cederſtrom and the Tuniſian Regency, which finally terminated their diſputes. On the 1ſt October, the Colonel was preſented to the Pacha; the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty took place, and the Italian Republic was (after ſome difficulty on the part of the Pacha) recognized. The 2d October he left Tripoli, and on the 16th arrived at Alexandria. The ſame day he waited on Gen. Stuart, and thus deſcribes his interview:—"I communicated to him the order of the Miniſter of Foreign affairs, which enjoined me to go to Alexandria, and, if the Engliſh ſtill occupied that place, to demand a ſpeedy evacuation, in execution of the treaty of Amiens. General Stuart, without heſitation, told me that the evacuation would ſoon take place; but ſeeing that I inſiſted, and preſſed for a leſs equivocal anſwer, he declared that he had no order from his Court to quit Alexandria; and that it was his opinion he ſhould paſs the winter there."

The 10th of October, the Colonel ſet out for Cairo. He deſcribes the different places at which he touched in his route; at each of which he endeavoured to inſtil into the different Chiefs *the love of the* Firſt Conſul *towards Egypt, and the intereſt which he took in its happineſs.*—On the 26th of October, he arrived at Cairo; deſcribes his viſits to the Pacha and different Cheiks, to all of whom he held the ſame diſcourſe reſpecting the Chief Conſul. On the 29th, he mentions ſome indignities which were offered him by individuals, for which ſatisfaction was made to him; and then proceeds to ſtate, that on the ſame day an attempt was made to raiſe the Albaneſe againſt him, by means of two letters coming from Engliſh agents at Roſetta, which contained intelligence that a fleet of 300 ſail of French ſhips were ſeen on the coaſts of Natolia; that the French were marching againſt Conſtantinople; and that the Colonel's abode in Egypt had no other end than to deceive, and to lull the inhabitants. Theſe letters, he ſays, he obtained and delivered to the Pacha; who was beforehand aware of the deceit, and not to be duped by it. He even communicated to me (continues he) a letter from Gen. Stuart, which he had juſt received, and to which was ſubjoined an *order of the day* of the Firſt Conſul, during his command of the Eaſtern army. This *order of the day*, of the month Fructidor in the year 7, reminded the Egyptians that Conſtantinople was tributary to Arabia; and that the time was come to reſtore to Cairo its ſupremacy, and deſtroy the Eaſtern Empire of the Oſmans. Gen. Stuart deſired the Pacha of Cairo to penetrate into the ſpirit of this order, and afterwards conſider what could be the ſincerity of our attachment to, and peace with, the Turks. I was enraged (ſays the Colonel) to find that a military character of one of the moſt poliſhed nations of Europe ſhould degrade himſelf ſo low as to ſeek to cauſe my aſſaſſination by inſinuations of ſuch a nature. He hath been deceived in his expectation. The Pacha laviſhed on me, even to the hour of my departure, the moſt flattering civilities; and the Engliſh Commiſſary at Cairo hath witneſſed the attachment of this city to the French.

At Cairo the Colonel received a deputation of the Monks of Mount Sinai, whom he had recommended to the Pacha; and he proceeds thus: "I have written to their Superior, to aſſure him of the watchfulneſs and protection of the Firſt Conſul."—On the 3d of November he ſet out for Damietta; and on his route viſited the different Cheiks, to whom he held the ſame diſcourſe as to the others, and received from them the like proteſtations of attachment towards the Firſt Conſul.—At Damietta he writes, that there are two Chriſtians who may be *very uſeful to the French*; thoſe are Mr. Bazile and Don Bazile; and that, throughout Egypt, chiefs, traders, prieſthood, and people, all love to talk of the Firſt Conſul—and pray for his happineſs. All news which concern him ſpread from Alexandria to the Pyramids—to the Grand Pyramids, with an aſtoniſhing rapidity.

On the 19th he arrived at Acre, and ſent Citizens Jaubert and Lagrange to Djezzar Pacha with a letter, informing him, that, peace having been concluded between France and the Porte, they were going to re-eſtabliſh the relations of commerce on the ſame footing as before the war, and that he was charged by the Firſt Conſul to confer with him on this ſubject. The Colonel prayed a written anſwer: but after waiting ſome hours, the meſſengers returned, ſaying that they had been received very coolly; and that Djezzar Pacha had ſaid that the Colonel might attend him, but that he ſhould anſwer only verbally. Every body adviſed the Colonel not to go without a written aſſurance; but notwithſtanding

ing this timid advice, and the Pacha's obſtinate refuſal to write, he ſet out; and was conducted by the Drogman into Djezzar's apartment, in which he was alone. After having enquired after the Colonel's health, the Pacha aſked if he was well perſuaded that, when our laſt hour was founded in Heaven, nothing could change our fate? The Colonel's anſwer was, that he believed, like himſelf, in fatality.—The Pacha continued ſpeaking for a long time in this manner; and the Colonel perceived that he affected an extreme ſimplicity; that he wanted to paſs for a man of ſenſe, and, what was more, for a juſt man. He repeated to the Colonel ſeveral times, "They ſay that Djezzar is cruel: he is only juſt and ſevere. Pray the Firſt Conſul not to ſend me, as Commiſſary of Commercial Affairs, a hunch-backed or lame man, becauſe they will not fail to ſay, that it is Djezzar who hath put him into that ſtate." A moment after, he ſaid again, "I deſire that the Commiſſary whom you ſhall ſend be eſtabliſhed at Seide; beſides that this port hath a larger commerce than any other in my ſtates, this agent will not be neceſſary here; I myſelf will be the French Commiſſary here, and your countrymen ſhall receive the moſt friendly reception. I eſteem the French much. Bonaparte is little of body, but he is the greateſt of men: moreover, I know how much they regret him at Cairo, and that they wiſh to have him there now."

As the Colonel had dropt ſome words upon the peace between France and the Sublime Porte, Djezzar anſwered, "Do you know why I receive and am pleaſed to ſee you? 'Tis becauſe you came without a firman. I ſet at nought the orders of the Divan, and I have the moſt profound contempt for his deformed Vizier. They ſay, Djezzar is a Boſnian, a man ſprung from nothing, a cruel man; but I have need of no perſon, and they ſeek after me. I was born poor; my father left me only his courage; I have raiſed myſelf by my own labours; but that gives me no pride, for every thing has an end; and to-day, perhaps, or to-morrow, there will be an end of Djezzar; not that he is old (and at this moment he put himſelf into the warlike attitude of the Mamelukes, which he executed with much agility), but becauſe God ſhall have ordered it ſo."

He uttered other ſentences of a like nature, and then ſpoke of the motives which had determined him to make war upon the French army. "In all his diſcourſes (continues the Colonel) it was eaſy to remark, that he wiſhed to be reconciled to the Firſt Conſul, and dreaded his anger."—The 30th he left Acre, and, as the wind was contrary for Jaffa, ſailed for Zante, where the Colonel arrived the 13th Frimaire.

After remarking that the greateſt miſunderſtanding prevailed between Gen. Stuart and the Pacha, he calculates the Engliſh forces in different parts of Egypt at 4430 men. He eſtimates the Turkiſh forces there at 18,000, and ſums up all with a very particular detail of the forts in the different poſts he had viſited, and of their condition and ſtrength.—The army under the Beys conſiſts of 3000 Mamelukes, 3500 Arabs, of the tribe of Abadda divided between Ibrahim Bey, Elfey Bey, and Oſman Bey—they have 20 French deſerters, who form a corps of artillery, and they have all Upper Egypt in ſubjection. The forces of Djezzar amount to 13 or 14,000 men.

[In our ſhort notice of Sebaſtiani's recital of his adventures, two grand features of a man ſo intimately connected with the Government ſhould not paſs unnoticed. He tells the Firſt Conſul, that *the Iſlands in the Ionian Sea are ready to fraternize with France*; and that 6000 *Frenchmen are at this moment adequate to the conqueſt of Egypt.*]

The French official ſtyle has lately been changed: the Acts of Government uſed to commence thus—"The Conſuls of the Republic decree," &c. It is now, "The Government of the Republic decree," &c.

It appears that Gen. Laſnes returns to his former poſt, as Ambaſſador to Portugal; having received the Chief Conſul's approbation of his conduct during his late reſidence there!

Gen. Moreau gave a dinner laſt month to ſeveral officers who ſerved under him during the war. Near the end of dinner his gueſts called for the cook, and unanimouſly decreed him a *Saucepan of Honour*. An order for it was immediately given to one of the firſt ſilverſmiths in Paris; and the allegories to be engraved on it are ſaid to carry with them the moſt curious alluſions.

The embalmed heart, &c. of Pope Pius VI. have been landed at Toulon, coming from Civita Vecchia.

Government has definitively organized the Proteſtant church of Paris. There is a conſiſtorial church there; and the national edifices of St. Louis du Louvre, of Panthemon, and of St. Marie, are granted to the communion for the celebration of their religious ceremonies: the 12 members of the conſiſtory have already been appointed.

An atrocious murder was lately committed in the department of the Sarre, in France. A Jew, of Meiſenheim, having brought a quantity of merchandize to Neukirch, a peaſant agreed to purchaſe part of it; but, not having money ſufficient to pay for what he had agreed for, the Jew did not object to give him credit. The peaſant, to convince the Jew that he was able to pay, requeſted him to look at his ſtock of wine. When in the cellar, the unfortunate Jew received ſome blows with a hatchet,

a hatchet, which inſtantly killed him. His long abſence, and other circumſtances, excited ſuſpicion; in conſequence of which the houſe of the peaſant was ſearched, where the goods were found, and the dead body diſcovered buried in the garden. The peaſant was immediately arreſted, together with his wife, whom he accuſes of having ſtruck the firſt blow.

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 12, ſays, "The mortality by which Paris is deſolated, may be ſaid almoſt to exceed the bounds of credibility. Within the laſt ten days, I have been aſſured, from an official quarter, the number of interments has amounted to 400 *per diem* on the average, or 4000 in the whole of that term. Several perſons, diſtinguiſhed for their birth or their character, are upon this funeral liſt. Laharpe, who formerly read lectures in London; Lalande, the celebrated aſtronomer; and the Abbé Delille, have already dropt into the tomb, or are given over by their phyſicians, within that ſhort period."

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiſs are abandoning their country in great numbers. It appears, that the pecuniary damage which that unfortunate country has received by the revolution with which the French have overwhelmed them, is immenſe; and that it is impoſſible to levy it on the remaining ſufferers. The emigrations are repreſented to be ſo numerous and general, as to call to mind the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Swiſs are one of the moſt induſtrious, virtuous, and ingenious people of Europe; and they will, in every reſpect, be a great acquiſition to the countries in which they ſhall ſeek an aſylum.

A letter from Berne, of the 1ſt February, ſtates, that, according to an official report laid before Government, the loſs ſuſtained by the Swiſs Cantons ſince the commencement of the Revolution, amounted in May, 1801, to the ſum of 14,257,590 livres; and that the aſſeſſment ordered for the purpoſe of repairing theſe loſſes, only produced 20,883 livres. The Executive Council has therefore ſent a meſſage to the Senate, in which it ſtates as follows. "The inſignificant produce of the aſſeſſment is an unequivocal proof of the wretchedneſs that prevails in the Republic, as the generoſity of its inhabitants cannot be doubted."

Letters from Paris ſtate, that the Swiſs Deputies met on the 25th January, and that M. Barthelemy preſided on the occaſion. That Senator informed them he had two acts of mediation, on the part of the Firſt Conſul, to communicate to them; adding, however, that it became neceſſary for the meeting to divide into two ſections, viz. into partizans of the former ſyſtem, and into friends of the exiſting Government. The propoſition aſtoniſhed the Members of the Aſſembly; and it is now known that 34 of the Swiſs Deputies are for the preſent, and 16 for the former ſyſtem.

GERMANY, &c.

The Supplementary Treaty between Auſtria and France, relative to the additional Indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, has been publiſhed on the Continent. It varies in nothing eſſential from the information which has already tranſpired reſpecting this arrangement. The Emperor of Germany is declared to give his ſanction to it, in conſequence of his earneſt deſire to ſee the principles of the Treaty of Luneville carried into effect. The Emperor cedes the Ortenau to the Duke of Modena, and obtains in return the Biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen. The Elector of Bavaria reſigns the Biſhopric of Eichſtadt, with the exception of a few diſtricts, to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; and the Emperor agrees to give up the city of Paſſau to Bavaria. His Imperial Majeſty, in return for the additional Indemnities received by his brother, engages to employ his influence that the General Plan of Indemnities, as modified by this Convention, ſhall be ratified by the Empire, and that it ſhall, without delay, receive the Imperial ſanction. No further obſtacle therefore remains to impede the execution of the Plan of Indemnities.

It is ſaid, in an article from Vienna, that Venice, as well as Trieſte, will be ſpeedily declared free ports. The commercial intereſt of the former city have ſtrongly ſolicited this meaſure for ſome time paſt; and, in order to enforce their requeſt, the merchants have offered to repair the harbour, which at preſent is in a very bad ſtate, entirely at their own expence.

By letters from Gothenburg, we learn that the number of houſes burnt in a late fire there is 179, and the perſons who have loſt their homes 2761. The damage is eſtimated, at leaſt, at 1,000,000 rix dollars.

A violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Bialyſtok, in Eaſtern Pruſſia, in the night of the 7th ult. by which all the houſes in the town were ſhaken to their foundation. Another ſhock took place on the following night, which produced a ſimilar effect. Large cracks were afterwards perceived in ſome of the moſt ſolid walls in the town.

A ſingular phænomenon was lately obſerved in the pariſh of Noa Kopparberger, in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. At two in the morning, the moon, at its full, was ſeen ſurrounded by a black circle, incloſed in a circle of blood red. From the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the moon ſeveral rays eſcaped, which were prolonged to the circles, where two ſuns appeared diſtinctly; the one in the Eaſt, and the other in the Weſt, having the colours of the rainbow, and

and emitting perpendicularly towards the horizon rays of light. In the heavens was ſeen a rainbow, which touched the circle round the moon; and on the ſides of which were alſo two ſuns of the ſame form as the other, but of a paler colour. This phænomenon embraced nearly the whole horizon, and continued for ſome time.

A merchant of Moſcow died lately who was worth 15 millions of roubles.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is equipping two veſſels at Cronſtadt, for the purpoſe of making a voyage of diſcovery round the world.

AMERICA.

By the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the French, they will poſſeſs upwards of 200 miles on both ſides of the Miſſiſſippi. And as they intend to place a duty *ad valorem* on the trade of that river, it will be a ſevere ſtroke on the communication betwixt Maſſachuſets and Kentucky.

The queſtions relative to the interruption of the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, and the prohibition of the American trade at New Orleans, has been taken up by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in a way which ſhews their final determination to riſk every thing rather than ſurrender the rights ſecured to them by the concluſion of a ſolemn treaty.

The following motion was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Randolph, on the 5th of January, and referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom were committed two meſſages from the Preſident of the United States, dated the 22d and 30th of December:

Reſolved, "That this Houſe receive with great ſenſibility, the information of a diſpoſition in certain officers of the Spaniſh Government at New Orleans to obſtruct the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, ſecured to the United States by the moſt ſolemn ſtipulations.—That, adhering to that humane and wiſe policy, which ought ever to characteriſe a free people, and by which the United States have always profeſſed to be governed; willing at the ſame time to aſcribe this breach of compact to the unauthoriſed miſconduct of certain individuals, rather than a want of good faith on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, and relying with reſpectful confidence on the vigilance and wiſdom of the Executive, they will wait the iſſue of ſuch meaſures as that department of the Government ſhall have purſued for aſſerting the rights and vindicating the injuries of the United States; holding it to be their duty at the ſame time to expreſs their unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the river Miſſiſſippi, as eſtabliſhed by exiſting treaties.

The New York Advertiſer, of the 15th of Jan. ſays, "An Indian viſited Fort Wilkinſon ſome time ſince, and gave an account of a converſation lately held between the Spaniards and the Indians, wherein the Indians were told that the French were about to land in Louiſiana, and would take their *red brethren* by the hand, and aſſiſt them to drive the Americans from the lands of which they have diſpoſſeſſed them."

Several letters, which had been privately tranſmitted under the feigned name of Geoffroy, were lately publiſhed in the American Newſpapers. Much odium was, in conſequence, excited againſt Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina. Mr. Rutledge attributing them to Mr. Ellery, Member of the Senate from Rhode Iſland, earneſtly ſolicited a meeting with that gentleman, at which he might avenge in a duel the injury done to his honour. Mr. Ellery declined any ſuch meeting. On the 28th of December, however, Mr. Rutledge encountering Mr. Ellery at an inn at Patcraway, 16 miles from Waſhington, beat him with his cane, and pulled him by the noſe, till the interference of the landlord reſcued Ellery out of his clutches. In conſequence of this tranſaction, a motion was, on the 29th, made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Gray, that any perſon who ſhould fight a duel ſhould in future become by that act incapable of holding any office in the territories of the United States.

The American Judge Addiſon was upon his trial on the 7th of January, before the Senate of Pennſylvania, upon an impeachment, charging him with attempting to vilify and degrade his brother Judge Lucas on Circuit in the Allegheny county, by telling a Petit Jury that the charge of the ſaid Lucas was nothing to the queſtion at iſſue, and refuſing to let him addreſs the Grand Jury.

A perſon named Warner lately loſt himſelf in the woods, on the banks of the Ohio, and continued in that ſtate for 22 days, when he was found by ſome hunters. During that period he lived on the buds of the ſaſſafras tree, a pole cat, and a wild pigeon; the latter he eat raw. Having loſt one of his ſhoes, he was ſtung in the foot by a ſnake, and was obliged for ſeveral days to go on his hands and knees.

ST. DOMINGO.

The American Papers communicate the following circumſtances relative to the treatment of the Blacks in St. Domingo. Perhaps the ſtatements are not entitled to implicit belief.

"A dreadful maſſacre of the Black priſoners on board the French ſhips at Cape Francois took place about the middle of November. It was computed, that in the courſe of the day not leſs than 6000 of theſe miſerable wretches, after being bayonetted, were thrown overboard. A perſon who was on board a ſhip in the harbour

harbour counted 240 floating by the ſide of his veſſel. About 900 Blacks, who held a garriſon in the iſland, were poiſoned by a ſtratagem of the French. At Port Republicain the Whites erected a gallows in the market-place, and the Blacks another upon the hill, where executions on both ſides were hourly taking place in ſight of each other.

"The French had invented a new way of getting rid of the Blacks—they get a ſhip, called a *Stifler*, on board of which they ſhut down a hold full of Blacks, and ſtifle them to death by burning brimſtone. The morning after, they diſcharge the bodies into boats and launches, carry them off the harbour, and throw them overboard."

By American Papers to the 11th of Jan. inclufive, we are put in poſſeſſion of the ſtate of St. Domingo and its dependencies to the 20th of December; when it appears the French were more free from alarm than they have been for a length of time preceding that date. Rochambeau is ſpoken of as a very conciliating General, and every thing has proſpered in his hands ſince he ſucceeded to the chief command. Trade at the Cape is likely to become briſk; and the daily hope of reinforcements from France inſpires the inhabitants with confidence. A Proclamation was iſſued by General Rochambeau on the 19th of December, permitting the importation of wares and merchandize in foreign bottoms, on paying a per centage.

The following ſtatement, reſpecting the barbarities committed by the French in St. Domingo, is given in a letter from New Providence, in the Bahamas, on the 23d of December; it is written by a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability:—"The French have driven back the Brigands from the Cape; but weary of ſhooting and putting them to the bayonet, and alarmed by the ſtench which iſſued from the numerous carcaſes, they have adopted a new mode of extermination. They now drown the Negroes; they ſend them out in boats, tie their hands behind them, and throw them overboard. Thouſands have periſhed in this way."

On the other hand, letters from Philadelphia mention the perpetration of atrocities by the Blacks that are of the moſt horrid kind. Some unarmed veſſels paſſing near the coaſt of Port Leogane were boarded by ſeveral boats from the ſhore filled with Negroes, who plundered the veſſels, and butchered the greateſt part of the crews. The paſſengers on board a packet bound to St. Marc were ſeized by the Brigands, who, among the means of torture they employed, had recourſe to corkſcrews, for the purpoſe of depriving them of their eyes.

One of theſe boats, it is ſaid, has been taken by a French frigate.—She was manned by twenty Negroes, ſeventeen of whom were landed, and expoſed to the rage of the populace, who kicked, ſtoned, and trampled them to death. Even women, to ſatisfy their revenge for the murder of their ſex, ſtamped on their heads till they expired. It is certain, that the moſt ſavage warfare is carried on between the French and the Blacks, no quarter being given on either ſide.

INDIA.

Deſtruction of a Fleet of Pirates.—A letter officially received from Bombay ſtates, that on the 29th of July Capt. Hayes, of the Company's ſhip of war the Swift, received a requiſition from the Reſident at Amboyna, to proceed to the relief of an outport, named Amoorang, then cloſely infeſted by the Magindanao pirates; their fleet conſiſted of forty large proas, from which 1200 men had been landed, with twelve pieces of braſs ordnance, of eight and ſix-pounders. On the firſt of Auguſt, at half-paſt five P. M. the Swift came up with the piratical fleet, and inſtantly opened a cannonade upon them, which continued till half-paſt nine. Beſides the annoyance of the enemy, Capt. Hayes's attention was imperiouſly called to the critical ſituation of his own veſſel, which was ſurrounded by iſlands, and upon a dangerous reef; to this circumſtance were the veſſels which eſcaped deſtruction indebted for their ſafety: the Swift however captured two; one ſhe paſſed over and cut in two; ſeventeen others were run aſhore; and about 600 of the enemy are ſuppoſed to have periſhed during the conflict. The Company's ſettlements upon the Celebes, as well as granaries completely ſtored, have thus been protected from the moſt ſerious depredations by the diſperſion of theſe daring pirates, who had overrun the whole of the Sangir iſlands, reduced the capital Tairoon to aſhes, and carried thence two hundred females captives, beſides males, many at whom periſhed on the occaſion of this attack; one only of the former was ſaved by the Swift, and one of the pirates from the wreck of the proa which had been run down. Each of the enemy's veſſels carried from ſixty to eighty men, one ſix or eight pounder braſs gun forward, beſides many ſmaller ones, with muſkets, lances, &c.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 3. This day, the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the *Stockport* volunteers preſented Major Watſon, their late Commander, with four elegant ſilver goblets, richly ornamented and lined with gold; on one ſide of which are engraved the Major's arms, ſupported by trophies of war; and on the other an inſcription, expreſſive of their eſteem for the Major, for his zeal and ability in diſcharging the duties of his ſtation for nearly eight years.

Hull, Jan. 10. A violent gale ſet in here on Saturday night, which has continued with very little intermiſſion. Laſt night and this morning it blew particularly fierce,

fierce, and we are apprehenſive is likely to be productive of ſerious injury to the ſhipping at ſea. Several veſſels at preſent in our roads have hitherto been able to withſtand its effects without material damage.

Cambrough, Jan. 13.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that our St. Andrew Life-boat performed wonders laſt Monday, the 10th, in ſaving the crew (12 perſons) of the Meanwell, of Scarborough, Capt. Holiday. I happened to be in town that day, when it blew a tremendous ſtorm from the N. E. with the ſea running mountains high, and thick weather. About two, a ſhip appeared ſo near the ſhore, that ſhe could not poſſibly clear the land. Hundreds of people turned out to give aſſiſtance, every ſignal was made for the harbour, and the Life-boat in readineſs. Unfortunately, juſt as the ſhip was entering the harbour, a very heavy ſea made her ſtrike the ground, and hove her out of the channel, among the breakers rocks, where the Life-boat ſoon brought the crew ſafe on ſhore. Had I not been eye-witneſs to it, I could not have believed that any boat could have lived in ſuch a ſea and ſurge. The ſtorm was ſo violent, that the fiſhermen could not be perſuaded to enter into the boat till Mr. Dempſter, one of the magiſtrates, and a Major Horſburg, volunteered their ſervices; alſo a ſhip-maſter, David Stewart, who made great exertions indeed. The famous and enterpriſing Mr. Hony was on the beach, ready alſo for exertions. The ſhip had goods from Bourdeaux, for Newcaſtle; they will be ſaved (partly damaged). The ſhip's bottom is out.—Pleaſe intimate this to the Committee at Lloyd's, for encouraging the building and keeping of Life-boats on different parts of the coaſts of the United Kingdom.

"KELLY."

Jan. 16. A poor man was this day found dead in *Liddington* field. He was returning from Oakham, where he had been to offer himſelf as a ſubſtitute in the Rutland militia; and has afforded another inſtance of the dangerous conſequences of perſons, in a ſtate of inebriety, venturing to go any diſtance in exceſſive cold weather. Drowſineſs in that ſtate is almoſt irreſiſtible, and the danger of being froze to death, if aſleep, imminent in the extreme.

Another poor man, with one leg, named Bladger, a native of Great Dalby, in Leiceſterſhire, was found dead laſt week in *Exton* field. He had begged in that neighbourhood a great number of years.

Jan. 25. This morning an alarming fire broke out in a warehouſe at *Aſhton* Junction wharf, near Birmingham, which in a ſhort time conſumed the building, together with a very large quantity of grain, to the amount of near 2000*l.* which unfortunately was not inſured. This accident was occaſioned by a fire in the cabin of a boat (which lay under the warehouſe) communicating with the floor. A boy who ſlept in the boat was fortunately awakened by the ſmoke in time to eſcape. The boat, however, was burned, and a horſe in an adjoining ſtable ſuffocated.

At *Coventry*, two children, the eldeſt not ſix years of age, were burnt to death; and the life of a third is deſpaired of. Theſe various accidents happened in different families, their parents having left the houſes only for a few minutes. It is hoped, theſe calamitous events will operate as a caution againſt ſuffering children to remain alone, at a ſeaſon like the preſent, when they are likely to be expoſed to peculiar danger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wedneſday, Jan. 12.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Hayes, Patrick-ſquare, near Bethnal Green, which was entirely conſumed. A driver of one of the engines on the occaſion was run over, and dreadfully hurt, the carriage having paſſed over the whole length of his body; but ſlight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Friday, Jan. 21.

This day, at 12 o'clock, a Convocation was held at the Jeruſalem Chamber, Deanery, Weſtminſter; preſent, the Biſhops of London, Wincheſter, Ely, Bath and Wells, St. Aſaph, and Rocheſter, and Dean of Weſtminſter as their Prolocutor; which ſituation he enjoys as a mark of high reſpect to his character. The indiſpoſition of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury preventing his attendance, his ſituation was occupied by the Biſhop of London. They met for the purpoſe of forming an Addreſs to his Majeſty; which is done at the appointment of every new Parliament, and which was preſented, in form, on Feb. 2.

Wedneſday, January 26.

A wherry, in paſſing through London-bridge with two watermen's apprentices, one almoſt a grown man, was upſet by a ſhip's bow; the boy was picked up, but the other was drowned.

Tueſday, Feb. 1.

This evening, a fire broke out in the timber-yard of Meſſrs. Hall and Laxton, Tottenham Court Road, which conſumed their work-ſhop, and a large ſtock of deals adjoining.

Wedneſday, February 2.

This night, a little before 12 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the printing-office of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Falcon-court, Fleet-ſtreet, which, in the ſhort ſpace of two hours, entirely conſumed the whole of his valuable and extenſive premiſes. The principal bookſellers of London, together with ſeveral private gentlemen, are more or leſs ſufferers by this dreadful conflagration. The loſs being thus fortunately divided among a number little

ſhort

ſhort of 30, each is enabled to bear it without any other inconvenience than the interruption of buſineſs neceſſarily ariſing from ſo unforeſeen an accident. The manuſcripts of the moſt important works are ſaved. Dr. Rennell, the Maſter of the Temple, in great alarm for his houſe, which was in imminent danger, the roof being at one time on fire, removed all his library, and loſt many valuable books. Mr. Barnes's houſe, Mr. Burkitt's laboratory, and the billiard-rooms, were alſo ſeverally on fire; and, but for the active exertions of the firemen, muſt have ſhared the ſame fate. The weight, however, that was in the upper part of Mr. H's premiſes, aſſiſted conſiderably to prevent this conflagration from ſpreading, as in a little more than an hour from the commencement of the fire, the top fell in with a dreadful craſh; by which means the flames were, in a great meaſure, confined to the ruins. Happily no lives were loſt. Mr. Hamilton's loſs, from the nature of the property (printed books), is particularly ſevere; and we are ſorry to add, he was not fully inſured. It is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the careleſſneſs of a boy, who, in conſequence, was taken before a magiſtrate, and underwent an examination; but nothing tranſpired ſo as to fix the negligence upon him: the cauſe is therefore ſtill left in uncertainty.—One circumſtance deſerves to be recorded. Part of the works of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield remained in Mr. H's warehouſes, and had been inſured at the Sun Fire-office for 1000l. but which inſurance had lately expired. With a liberality for which our country is ſo diſtinguiſhed, the Directors have, upon a ſtatement being laid before them by a very active friend of his widow, preſented her with 750l.; a circumſtance ſo much to the honour of the company, that it will doubtleſs be amply re-paid by the continued patronage of the publick.—The fire burſt forth again in the morning of the 18th; but, in the courſe of an hour, was happily extinguiſhed.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

Miſs Linwood's celebrated collection was this day removed from Hanover-ſquare to the Cuſtom-Houſe, London, to be immediately ſhipped for Calais, and thence to Paris, where it will be immediately exhibited. She is to pay 12 *per cent.* to the Government of France, out of the money taken at the door, during the exhibition.

Thurſday, February 17.

The following letter from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to the Earl of Egremont, was this day read, at a meeting of the Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox:

"Many thanks, my dear Lord, for your kind letter. I am ever happy in putting myſelf into your hands, and upon no occaſion can I do ſo with more ſatisfaction than on the preſent; for no one can wiſh more ſincerely well to the future ſucceſs of the Vaccine Inſtitution than myſelf, being moſt thoroughly perſuaded of its efficacy, and of the incalculable advantages that the world in general will reap from the indefatigable and praiſeworthy perſeverance with which Doctor Jenner has brought it to its preſent perfection. I will entreat of you to offer to the Committee appointed to ſuperintend this Inſtitution, to make uſe of my name in any way that they may conſider as beſt calculated to forward their laudable purpoſe. I am ever, my dear Lord,

"Moſt ſincerely yours,

Carlton-Houſe, Feb. 5. "GEORGE P."

Dr. Jenner has received from the Empreſs Dowager of Ruſſia, by the hands of Lord St. Helen's, a preſent of a moſt brilliant diamond ring, accompanied with a letter from her Imperial Majeſty, announcing her ſucceſsful introduction of the vaccine innoculation in the charitable eſtabliſhments under her Majeſty's care in Ruſſia; and acknowledging the ſignal benefit rendered to mankind by the important diſcovery.

Monday, February 28.

Government have, we learn, purchaſed a track of land adjoining Bagſhot-heath, and intend enlarging it by an incloſure from the Heath, and thereon to erect the neceſſary buildings and premiſes for the lately-eſtabliſhed Military College: a ſuperb deſign has, we are told, been prepared by Mr. Wyatt, which, to execute, will coſt 200,000l. or upwards. This Inſtitution has two objects in view. One is to give a courſe of inſtruction to a certain number of military officers who have *ſeen ſervice*, but who have riſen by extraordinary merit, or been promoted through patronage, or by purchaſe, without all the previous and neceſſary acquirements. This department is now fixed at High Wycomb, where Profeſſors, of ſuperior abilities, are engaged in the mathematics, drawing, fortifications, the French and German languages, &c.; and the courſe is calculated for furniſhing every neceſſary information, as well as accompliſhment, in the military profeſſion. The other object of this Inſtitution is to educate a large number of boys for the military ſervice; and Profeſſors of the firſt abilities, in every branch of ſcience connected therewith, are, or ſhortly will be, appointed. A conſiderable number of pupils are already admitted. This Inſtitution will, in time, we hope and truſt, entirely remove the diſgraceful diſtinction which has hitherto exiſted in the ſuperior learning and acquirements of the French military officers over thoſe of the Engliſh, and moſt other nations.

The Earl of Moira, report ſtates, pays 20l. per week to the families of poor long-confined debtors, whom his philanthropy has traced to their garrets, where they were pining with hunger and cold.

SHE.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1803.

Bedfordſhire. Godfrey Thornton, of Moggerhanger, eſq.
Berkſhire. Daniel Agace, of Winkfield, eſq.
Bucks. Joſeph Francklin, of Haddenham, eſq.
Camb. & Hunt'ſh. James Duberly, of Gam's Hall, eſq.
Cheſhire. John Feilden, of Great Mollington, eſq.
Cumberland. Robert Warwick, of Warwick Hall, eſq.
Derbyſh. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddeſden, bart.
Devonſhire. Sir Stafford Northcote, of Pynes, bart.
Dorſetſh. Joſiah Wedgewood, of Gunville, eſq.
Eſſex. Stephen Frier Gifhuſſi, of Shenfield, eſq.
Glouceſterſh. Samuel Wathen, of Woodcheſter, eſq.
Herefordſhire. Benj. Biddulph, of Burghill, eſq.
Hertfordſhire. Henry Brown, of North Mims Place, eſq.
Kent. Chriſtopher Cooke, of Aſh Grove, eſq.
Leiceſterſhire. James Vaon, of Belgrave, eſq.
Lincolnſh. Sir Henry Nelthorpe, of Scalby, bart.
Monmouthſhire. George Jones, of Major, eſq.
Norfolk. Thomas Hare, of Stow Hall, eſq.
Northamptonſh. John-Harvey Thurſby, of Abington, eſq.
Northumberland. Shaptoe Craſter, of Craſter, eſq.
Nottinghamſhire. William Coape Sherbrooke, of Oxton, eſq.
Oxfordſh. James Taylor, of Sandford, eſq.
Rutlandſhire. Joſeph Cooke, of Edith Weſton, eſq.
Shropſh. Tho. Kinneſley, of Leighton, eſq.
Somerſetſh. Sir Hugh Smith, of Wraxhall, bart.
Staffordſh. Gen. Birch, of Hampſtead, eſq.
Southampton. William Mills, of Biſtern, eſq.
Suffolk Sir Harry Parker, of Melford, bart.
Surrey. John Pooley Kenſington, of Putney, eſq.
Suſſex John-Will. Commerell, of Stroud, eſq.
Warwickſhire. Henry Greiwold Lewis, of Malvern Hall, eſq.
Wilts. Thomas-Henry-Hele Phipps, of Weſtbury Leigh, eſq.
Worceſterſhire. John Philips, of Winterdyne, eſq.
Yorkſhire. Sir Henry-Carr Ibbetſon, of Denton, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. John Llewellyn, of Caſtle Pigyn, eſq.
Pembrokeſh. Geo. Bowen, of Llwngwair, eſq.
Cardiganſh. John Lloyd, of Mabus, eſq.
Glamorganſh. John Morris, of Clatemont, eſq.
Brecon. Sackville Gwynne, of Trimawr, eſq.
Radnor. Tho.-Howell-Marmaduke Gwynne, of Llanelwith, eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarven. Gwyllym-Lloyd Wardle, of Wern Fawe, eſq.
Angleſea. William Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Coch, eſq.
Merioneth. John Forbes, of Ofeebodig, eſq.
Montgomery. John Winder, of Vaynor, eſq.
Denbigh. Henry-Ellis Boates, of Roſe-hill, eſq.
Flint. Owen-Molyneux Wynne, of Overton, eſq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highneſs the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1803.

County of Cornwall. Thomas Rawlings, of Padſtow, eſq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1803.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	Ld Ellenbo' J. Rooke	Ld Alvanley J. Groſe	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Hotham. J. Heath	B. Thomſon Juſ. LeBlanc	J. Lawrence J. Chambre
Mon. Feb. 28			Northampt.			Reading
Tueſ. Mar. 1					Wincheſter	
Wedneſ. 2						Oxford
Friday 4			Oakham			
Saturday 5	York & City	Ayleſbury	Linc. & City		Sarum	Worc. & City
Monday 7				Hertford		
Wedneſ. 9				Chelmsford		Glou. & City
Thurſday 10		Bedford			Dorcheſter	
Friday 11			Nott. & Town			
Saturday 12		Huntingdon				Monmouth
Monday 14				Maidſtone	Exeter & city	
Tueſday 15			Derby			Hereford
Wedneſ. 16		Cambridge				
Friday 18			Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 19	Lancaſhire	Thetford			Launceſton	Shrewſbury
Monday 21				Kingſton		
Wedneſ. 23			Coventry &			Stafford
Thurſday 24		Bury St. Ed.	[Warwick			
Friday 25					Taunton	
Monday 28				Horſham		

Vol. LXXII. p. 1074. Mr. Samuel Paterſon was ſon of a reſpectable woollen-draper in the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and born March 17, 1728. He loſt his father when about the age of 12 years; and his guardian not only neglected him, but involved his property in his own bankruptcy, and ſent him to France. Having there acquired a knowledge of foreign literature and publications beyond any perſons of his age, he reſolved to engage in the importation of foreign books; and, when little more than 20 years old, opened a ſhop in the Strand: the only perſon who then carried on ſuch a trade being Paul Vaillant. Though, by the miſconduct of ſome who were charged with his commiſſions in ſeveral parts of the Continent, it proved unſucceſsful to the new adventurer, he continued in buſineſs till 1753, when he publiſhed Dr. Pettingal's Diſſertation At the ſame early period in which he engaged in buſineſs he had married Miſs Hamilton, a lady of the moſt reſpectable connexions in North Britain, ſtill younger than himſelf, both their ages together not making 38 years. He next commenced auctioneer in Eſſex-houſe. This period of his life tended to develope completely thoſe extraordinary talents in bibliography (a ſcience hitherto ſo little attended to) which ſoon brought him into the notice of the literary world. The valuable collection of MSS. belonging to the Right Hon. Sir Julius Cæſar, knt. judge of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. chancellor and under-treaſurer of the Exchequer, had fallen into the hands of ſome uninformed perſons, and were on the point of being ſold by weight to a cheeſemonger, as waſte paper, for the ſum of ten pounds; ſome of them happened to be ſhewn to Mr. Paterſon, who examined them, and inſtantly diſcovered their value. He then digeſted a maſterly catalogue of the whole collection, and, diſtributing it in ſeveral thouſands of the moſt ſingular and intereſting heads, cauſed them to be ſold by auction, which produced 3561.; and had among the purchaſers the late Lord Orford, and other perſons of rank. Theſe occurrences took place in the year 1757. The firſt perſon who attempted to give a ſketch of univerſal bibliography and literary hiſtory was the learned and laborious Chriſtopher-Auguſtus Hermann, profeſſor in the Univerſity of Göttingen, in 1718, when he publiſhed his well known work, "Conſpectus Reipublicæ Literariæ, ſive Via ad Hiſtoriam Literariam;" which gradually went through ſeven editions, the laſt of which was publiſhed at Hanover, 1763. Numberleſs other works, analogous to this, were publiſhed in the ſame interval, in Germany. About the period alluded to, many detailed, deſcriptive, and rational catalogues of books appeared in the ſeveral countries of Europe; the art and the taſte of conſtructing libraries became more general than in any preceding age; and the only thing which appears worthy of remark, and rather unaccountable, is that, even after the progreſs of philoſophy or bibliography, the Germans, in this department, have excelled every other people in Europe. It is univerſally acknowledged, that the beſt work of the kind that ever appeared, about that time, was the catalogue of the celebrated library of the Count of Bunau, better known under the name of "Bibliotheca Bunaviana," ſo remarkable, indeed, for number, ſelection, order, connexion, references, and univerſal intereſt. The only hiſtorical ſyſtem of national literature exhibited in Europe was that of the Italian, by Tiraboſchi. Mr. P. ſupplied ſome important materials towards one among ourſelves, in his "Bibliotheca Anglica Curioſa, 1771." He was an enemy to thoſe ſyſtems of bibliography which are now generally practiſed on the Continent; and he ſet no importance even on the newly-eſtabliſhed claſſification of the "Univerſal Repertory of Literature," publiſhed at Jena. We hope, indeed, that thoſe among the readers themſelves, who have happened to look at the above-mentioned catalogue, will not only coincide with our bibliographer's opinion, but will perhaps ſmile at ſeeing all the branches of human knowledge confined in ſixteen claſſes, and the laſt of them intituled "Miſcellaneous Works;" the proper meaning of which words has a tendency to deſtroy the whole claſſification! Mr. Paterſon acted conſiſtently with theſe ideas in all his bibliographical performances; and it is owing to the merit of an appropriate, circumſtantial, and judicious claſſification, that his catalogues are unrivaled, and ſome of them are juſtly regarded as models. We refer the readers to the catalogues themſelves, and eſpecially to the Bibliotheca Fleetwoodiana, Beauclerkiana, Croftſiana, Pinelliana, publiſhed from time to time, as well as to thoſe of the Strange, Fagel, and Tyſſen libraries, which he performed within the laſt two years of his life; and they will perceive in each of them an admirable ſpirit of order, exhibited in different ways, and ſuggeſted by thoſe ſuperior abilities which alone can diſcover and appreciate theſe variable combinations of the ſeveral circumſtances. A man ſo thoroughly converſant in the hiſtory of literature could not fail to perceive that a vaſt number of books were held as valuable and ſcarce in England, which were rather common in other countries. He thought he could do his native country an eſſential ſervice, and procure emolument for himſelf, if he ſhould undertake a journey through

through ſome parts of the Continent, and ſucceed in purchaſing ſome articles of this deſcription. With this view he ſet out for the Continent in 1776, and actually bought a capital collection of books, which, on his return to England, he digeſted in the catalogue (the beſt, perhaps, of his performances) that bears the title of "Bibliotheca Univerſalis Selecta." We are concerned that we have it not in our power to relate here, with perſpicuity and preciſion, an intereſting anecdote which took place during Mr. Paterſon's ſtay on the Continent. One of the moſt reſpectable bookſellers of London had been his fellow-traveller in that journey; and, being informed of his deſign, and relying on his good ſenſe and excellent intention, offered him his friendly aſſiſtance. He lent him a thouſand pounds, to be employed in an additional purchaſe of books, in hopes that he might have the money returned to him when the ſpeculation was carried into execution. Mr. Paterſon, as uſual, proved unſucceſsful; and the generous friend, ſympathiſing in his misfortunes, has never ſince claimed the return of his loan!—Mr. P's fame had come to the ears of a nobleman of high reſpectability, from his excellent moral character, his love of learning, and his political and oratorical abilities. This eminent perſon requeſted the learned bibliographer to arrange his elegant and valuable library, to compile a detailed catalogue of his books and manuſcripts, and to accept, for the purpoſe, the place of his librarian, with a liberal ſalary. The offer was too generous, and the projector of it too reſpectable, not to meet with an immediate compliance. Mr. Paterſon accordingly entered into the office of librarian, remained in it for ſome years, and perhaps expected to cloſe his life in the ſame ſtation; when, unfortunately, a miſunderſtanding took place between the noble lord and him, by which he was obliged to withdraw. We have curſorily and reluctantly noticed this fact, as it is unpleaſant to conſider that an event of this kind ſhould ever have taken place between two eminent characters, each of which was of the greateſt importance in its own line.—Mr. P. was a writer of ſome conſideration, and from time to time indulged in ſeveral publications, to none of which he ever put his name. The firſt, in order of time, is, to our knowledge, "Another Traveller; or, Curſory Remarks made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands, by Coriat, jun. in 1766," 3 vols. 12mo; the ſecond is "The Joineriana; or, The Book of Scraps," 2 vols. 8vo, 1772, conſiſting of philoſophical and literary aphoriſms; the third is "The Templar," a periodical paper, of which only 14 numbers appear to have been publiſhed, and the laſt of them in December, 1773, intended as an attack on the news-papers for adverti ſing eccleſiaſtical offices, and places of truſt under government; and the laſt is "Speculations on Law and Lawyers," 1778," tending to evince the danger and impropriety of perſonal arreſts for debt previous to any verification. At the preſſing ſolicitations of his friends, he conſented, as ſoon as the Fagel catalogue was completed, to undertake ſome "Memoirs of the Viciſſitudes of Literature in England during the latter Half of the Eighteenth Century;" of which it is not improbable ſome materials may be found among his papers.

Ibid. p. 1163. Mr. Girtin, who died at the houſe of Mr. Norman, picture-frame-maker, in the Strand, Nov. 9, 1802, was born Feb. 18, 1773. His complaint was an aſthma, with which he had been long afflicted; but, ſo much was he attached to his profeſſion, that he worked at it till within 8 days of his death. He received his firſt inſtructions from Mr. Fiſher, a drawing-maſter in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and was, for a ſhort time, the pupil of Mr. Dayes. He early made Nature his model; but the firſt maſter that ſtruck his attention forcibly was Canaletti. Sir Joſhua Reynolds was accuſtomed to ſay, that the colouring of Rubens was ſunſhine; and this Girtin ſeems to have felt, for, in the latter part of his life, he ſedulouſly ſtudied the colouring of that great maſter. He was the firſt who introduced the cuſtom of drawing upon cartridge-paper; by which means he avoided that ſpotty, glittering glare ſo common in drawings made on white paper; and ſome of his later productions have as forcible and ſpirited an effect as an oil-picture, and are more clear. In his firſt manner he made the outline with a pen, but lately did away that hard outline, which gives ſo edgy an effect to drawings that are not, in other reſpects, deſtitute of merit; and, having firſt given his general forms with Indian ink, finiſhed his work by putting on his different tints. This may be conſidered as a new ſchool; and, if judiciouſly managed, is certainly a great improvement in the art. It has been ſaid, that he made great uſe of the rule, and produced ſome of his moſt forcible effects by trick; nothing can be more oppoſite to truth. His eye was peculiarly accurate; and by that he formed his judgment of proportions. Whoever inſpected his pallet would find it covered with a greater variety of tints than almoſt any of his contemporaries employed. Mr. Moore was his firſt patron, and with him he went a tour into Scotland. The proſpects he ſaw in that country gave that wildneſs of imagery to the ſcenery of his drawings by which they are ſo pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed. He alſo went with Mr. Moore to Peterborough, Lichfield,

Lichfield, and Lincoln; and, indeed, to many other places remarkable for their rich ſcenery, either in nature or architecture. That gentleman had a drawing that Girtin made of Exeter cathedral, which was principally coloured on the ſpot where it was drawn; for he was ſo uncommonly indefatigable, that, when he had made a ſketch of any place, he never wiſhed to quit it until he had given it all the proper tints. This we particularly notice, becauſe it was generally ſuppoſed he was careleſs in taking his ſketches, when, in fact, he was remarkably accurate in making them, though very careleſs of them after they were made. He was early noticed by Lord Harewood, Mr. Laſcelles, and Dr. Monro; in whoſe collections are ſome of thoſe fine ſpecimens of the arts by the ſtudy of which he formed his taſte. The Doctor has in his poſſeſſion ſome of his earlieſt, and many of his fineſt, drawings. He painted two pictures in oil; the firſt was a view in Wales, which was exhibited, and much noticed, in 1801; and the ſecond, the Panorama View of London, which is now on exhibition in Spring-gardens, and may, if taken in all its points, be fairly conſidered as the moſt claſſical picture that has yet been painted in that branch of the art, which may fairly be denominated *the triumph of perſpective*. About twelve months before his death he went to France, where he ſtaid till May. His laſt, and indeed his beſt, drawings were the views of Paris, which were purchaſed by Lord Eſſex, and from which his brother intends publiſhing engravings. Theſe views were taken at different times of the day; and, as the Pariſians are rather jealous of any perſon, eſpecially a foreigner, taking views of their metropolis, he, on thoſe occaſions, uſually took a coach for a given number of hours, and ſtopped oppoſite to the place of which he intended to make a deſign; and he was ſo anxious to get the tints of Nature, that he frequently remained in it the whole day. He etched all the plates in the ſoft ground, ſo that they have all the effect of drawings. He delineated two of the ſcenes at Covent-garden theatre; one a view of the Conciergerie at Paris, for a pantomime of Dibdin's, and the other the Rue St. Denis. Mr. Opie painted his portrait on a three-quarter canvas, and Mr. Edridge painted him in miniature; both of them are good pictures, and ſtrongly reſemble the original. He had a maſk taken from his face; and from that maſk Mr. Garrard, the animal-painter, intends forming a buſt.

Ibid. Mr. Milnes, of Egremont-houſe, who, ſome time before the death of Mrs. Milnes, took poſſeſſion of an eſtate of the yearly value of 8000l. and aſſumed the name of Rich, by the laſt will and teſtament of Mrs. Milnes's ſiſter, which property Mr. Milnes was to inherit only during the life of his wife, has, by his lady's deceaſe, been obliged to relinquiſh the whole. The eſtate goes to the late Mrs. Milnes's youngeſt ſiſter. Mr. Milnes has reſumed his own name.

P. 1171. Capt. Baillie, of the navy, was ſenior captain of Greenwich hoſpital during the adminiſtration of Lord Sandwich; and inſtituted that memorable proceſs againſt his Lordſhip, in the Court of King's Beneh, in which Mr. Erſkine firſt blazed forth as ſo bright a luminary in the legal hemiſphere.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 37, b. l. 13, r. "contempt and diſregard."

P. 39, b. l. 13, diſlike out 'the ſpirit of a." Ib. l. 18, for "favourite" r. "favourable."

P. 81. We now gladly *complete* the liſt, promiſed in our laſt, of the munificent benefactions under the will of the late Mr. Iſaac Hawkins. To the Truſtees of the General Infirmary of Salop, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 50l. Short Annuities. Ditto of Oxford, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Ditto of Worceſter, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Ditto of the City of Weſtminſter, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Ditto at Dundee, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Middleſex Hoſpital, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Lock ditto, 1500l. 3 per Cent. Conſ. and 100l. Short Annuities. To the Lock Aſylum, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 50l. Short Annuities. To the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. Luke's Hoſpital, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. Bartholomew's ditto, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the London ditto, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the London Lying-in ditto, 1001. Sh. Anns. To Bethlem Hoſpital, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Hoſpital at Bath, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. Thomas's Hoſpital, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. George's Hoſpital, 300l. Sh. Anns. To the Brownlow-ſtreet London Lying-in Hoſpital for married women, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Small-pox Hoſpital, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 100l. Sh. Anns. To Addenbrooke's Hoſpital at Cambridge, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital, 100l Sh. Anns. To the Magdalen Hoſpital, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Diſpenſary in Alderſgate-ſtreet, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Weſtern Diſpenſary, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Diſpenſary at Ludlow, 50l. ſterling. To the Leiceſter Female Aſylum, 20l. Sh. Anns. and 100l. ſterling. To the Lunatic Aſylum at Aberdeen, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Royal Humane Society, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Philanthropic Society, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Samaritan Society, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for the Relief of Lunatics at Montroſe, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the

the Marine Society, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for bettering the Poor in London, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for converting the Negroes, 80l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Staffordſhire Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows, 30l. 3 per Ct. Conf. Anns. To the Shrewſbury Priſon Society, 100l. ſterling. To the Society in London for the Relief of ſmall Debtors, 100l. Sh. Anns. For the Relief of Literary Men in Diſtreſs, 100l. Sh. Anns. Society for Charitable Purpoſes, 50l. Sh. Anns. To the Inſtitution at Edinburgh for the ſupport of the blind, 400l. 3 per Cent. Conſ. Anns. To the Inſtitution in London for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, 400l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb, 80l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. and 20l. Sh. Anns To the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Maiden Daughters of Clergymen, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. For the Orphans of the Clergy, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To a Charity at Edinburgh for Orphans, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. For Relief of Young Women in London, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. and 50l. Sh. Anns. For Orphans of Naval Men, 100l. Sh. Anns. For Inſolvent Debtors' Children, 100l. Sh. Anns. For Seamen in the Merchants' ſervice, 100l. Sh. Anns. For the Inſtitution called the Scottiſh Corporation, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. For the Lying-in-women at Home, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. and 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Novia Scotia Univerſity of King's College, 100l. ſterling. To French Emigrants, 300l. ſterling. For the Augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy of Marchington, Staffordſhire, 100l. ſterling. For the Augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy of Newborough, in the ſame County, 100l. ſterling. Towards rebuilding the Chapel of Pelſall, in the ſame County, 50l ſterling.—Total (including thoſe in p. 81), 44,860l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. 1 200l. Sh. Anns. 5 and 2650l. ſterling.

P. 86, b. We are happy in being able to contradict the report of the death of Dr. Blair, the phyſician of the fleet at Jamaica. The perſon drowned was a medical gentleman of the ſame name, but a native or reſident of Jamaica.

P. 90, b. John Leſſe, eſq. of Buckingham ſtreet, practiſed, for near 40 years, with much reputation, as a ſurgeon in London. At an early period of life he entered into the navy, under the patronage of his uncle, the late Admiral Duff, and ſerved as ſurgeon during great part of the glorious war in 1756, with Commodore Harriſon, in the Venus, and enjoyed the friendſhip and eſteem of that gallant officer to the lateſt moment of his life. After ſettling in London, at the cloſe of the war, he ſucceeded the late Sir William Fordyce as ſurgeon to the 3d regiment of foot-guards, which he held many years, till increaſing infirmities and extenſive private practice obliged him to reſign his commiſſion. By his numerous friends he was greatly eſteemed, for the benevolence of his heart, unbounded hoſpitality, and kind and tender attentions in his profeſſional duty; and he died univerſally and ſincerely regretted by all who knew him. Mr. L. married Miſs Catharine Taylor, daughter of Richard T. eſq. of Sheen, Surrey, who died in 1784, by whom he has left five daughters.

P. 93. Mrs. Olivier was buried with her huſband in Biſhopſgate church, where is a tablet, "Sacred to the memory of Daniel-Joſias Olivier, eſq. late an eminent merchant of this city. A man whoſe unaffected piety and integrity of manners, conſummate prudence, and unwearied diligence in the buſineſs of his calling, rendered his life ſerviceable, and his death lamented, by all who knew him. In the hope of a joyful reſurrection, he calmly reſigned his ſoul to God, June 20th, 1782, aged 60 years."

Ibid. b. The whole of the property belonging to the late Mrs. Levy, not having been diſpoſed of by will, deſcends to Mr. Franks, of Fulham, who claims kindred, by his wife's ſide, of couſin to the deceaſed; and, his title to the whole property not being diſputed, he has taken poſſeſſion. It is neceſſary to add, that, no proviſion having been made for the ſervants, Mr. F. has, with a liberality which does him honour, given the butler 100l. and to the other ſervants in proportion.

P. 94. Mrs. Beloe, mother of the very excellent Tranſlator of Herodotus, had attained to the advanced age of 82; and was diſtinguiſhed by the warmeſt piety, the moſt active benevolence, and the moſt mild and amiable manners.

Ibid. Mr. Penneck was deſcended from a very reſpectable and antient family in the county of Cornwall. He was the ſon of a younger brother; was educated for the church, and entered early in life at Trinity college, Cambridge. When the Earl of Briſtol went Ambaſſador to Madrid, Mr. Penneck was chaplain of the embaſſy, but did not, as is uſual in ſuch ſituations, receive any patronage from Government, and he was too diffident and too delicate to preſs his pretenſions. His chief and indeed only patron was the late Earl of Godolphin, to whom his father was ſteward. By the intereſt of this Nobleman, Mr. Penneck became rector of St. John's, Bermondſey, and of Abinger, in the county of Surrey. By the ſame friendly patronage Mr. Penneck obtained his ſituation in the Britiſh Muſeum. The gratitude of Mr. P. towards this

Nobleman

Nobleman never abated in his mind, but to his laſt moment he ſpoke of him with veneration and regard. Mr. P. was alſo chaplain to the Earl of Orford, who immediately preceded the late Horace Walpole, and ſucceeded Dr. Stebbing as lecturer of St. Catharine Cree, in which ſituation his abilities as an eloquent preacher were highly diſtinguiſhed. He has left many manuſcript ſermons, which we hope will not be loſt to the publick. Mr. P. was through life afflicted with an hereditary gout, which diſabled him from all active exertion for ſome months in every year, and finally put a period to his life. If he had not ſuffered under this ſevere malady, his conſtitution would moſt probably have prolonged his life to a very late period. As a proof of the benevolence of his diſpoſition, it ſhould be mentioned, that he propoſed to three of his friends the formation of a Club, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting any unfortunate perſons that might be known to any of the parties, conceiving that though one man could do little to encourage genius, or relieve diſtreſs, four perſons might co-operate with effect. This amiable aſſociation conſiſted of Mr. Penneck, Dr. Warner, Mr. Ramſay, all clergymen, and Mr. Carr, preceptor to Sir John St. Aubin, and to Sir Abraham Hume. The good offices which were effected by this benevolent combination, many perſons now alive have reaſon to remember with gratitude. All the members of this philanthropic confederacy are now no more. Mr. P. the founder, was the laſt ſurvivor of this humane Inſtitution. He was a man of diſtinguiſhed talents, and of the higheſt ſenſe of probity and honour. A firmer and more perſevering friend never exiſted. He never thought any thing a toil or a trouble that enabled him to ſerve thoſe whom he had reaſon to deem meritorious objects of regard. He has left the deepeſt regret on a numerous body of intelligent friends, who venerated his virtues, and have often enjoyed the pleaſure ariſing from his good ſenſe, his knowledge of the world, his friendly zeal, and his ſolid and unoſtentatious learning.

Births.

LATELY, at Caſtle-Bernard, in Ireland, the Counteſs of Bandon, a ſon.

At Wilmar, the Hon. Mrs. Jephſon, wife of L. Hickey J. eſq. a ſon.

At his Lordſhip's ſeat, Ugbrooke, near Chudleigh, Lady Clifford, a ſon.

Lady Mary Murray, of Ochtertyre, a dau.

The lady of Sir F. L. Wood, of Hanworth, a daughter.

At Ampton, Suffolk, Lady Charles Fitzroy, a daughter.

At Dulwich, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Glennie, of Mincing-lane, a daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. Capt. Ramſay, of the 92d foot, a daughter.

At Rocheſter, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marſham, a daughter.

At Great Bealings, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Charles Rowley, a ſon.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the wife of Hugh Doherty, eſq. of the 29th light dragoons, a ſon and heir.

Jan. 9. At Hains caſtle, in Scotland, Lady Erroll, a daughter.

27. The wife of George Harley Drummond, eſq. a daughter.

28. At Holmbuſh, near Horſham, Suſſex, the lady of the Hon. J. T. Capel, a ſon.

29. In Ruſſell-place, the wife of Charles Biſhop, eſq. a daughter.

At Cottle's-houſe, Wilts, the wife of B. Hobhouſe, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

30. The wife of the Rev. W. Harding, of Burton-Daſſett, co Warwick, a daugh.

At Everton, near Liverpool, the wife of W. Robinſon, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of V. Kennett, eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Portland-place, a daugh.

31. The wife of W. Mills, eſq. of Johnſtreet, Pentonville, a daughter.

In Park-ſtreet, Southwark, the wife of Frederick Perkins, eſq. a ſtill-born ſon.

Feb. 1. At Bradly-hall, co. Durham, the lady of Sir Thomas Liddel, bart. a ſon.

2. The wife of Col. Croſbie, of Norrlands, Suſſex, a ſon and heir.

In George-ſtr. near the Manſion-houſe, the wife of G. Smith, eſq. a ſon.

3. In Devonſhire-place, the wife of Hugh Roſe, eſq. a ſon, which died on the 11th.

4. At the Admiralty, the Hon. Mrs. J. Markham, a ſon.

In Gower-ſtreet, the wife of William Davies, eſq. a daughter.

5. The Hon. Mrs. Baird, wife of Lieut.-col. B. a ſon.

6. At Melbourne, co. Dorſet, the Counteſs of Ilcheſter, a ſon.

At Liſbon, Lady Robert Fitzgerald, her ſixth daughter and eighth child.

7. At Mulgrave caſtle, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

In Cumberland-ſtreet, the wife of Mr. Medley, of the Secretary of State's office, a daughter.

8. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, a daughter.

The wife of John Richards, eſq. of Red Lion ſquare, a daughter.

The wife of Nicholas Calvert, eſq. of Albemarle-ſtreet, a ſon.

At Holton-park, co. Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, a daughter.

9. Viſcounteſs Southwell, a daughter.

At Kelham-houſe, co. Nottingham, the wife of J. C. Girardot, a daughter.

10. In Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Bailie, a ſon.

At the houſe of her father, J. G. Palmer, eſq. at Kentiſh-town, the wife of J. C. Eſten, eſq. a ſtill-born child.

11. At Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, a ſon.

12. At

12. At his Lordſhip's houſe at Hadley, near Barnet, Lady Charles Somerſet, a ſon.

13. At Great Ealing, Middleſex, the wife of Richard Chambers, jun. eſq. of Hanley caſtle, co. Worceſter, a daughter.

14. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Percival, lady of the Attorney-general, a ſon.

In Baker-ſtreet, the wife of Lieut.-col. Knox, of the 1ſt foot-guards, a ſon.

In Guildford-place, the wife of Henry Moreton Dyer, eſq. a ſon.

15. In New Cumberland-ſtreet, the wife of Robert Becker, eſq. a ſon.

16. In Gower-ſtreet, the wife of H. A. Barry, eſq. a ſon.

17. At Ipſwich, the wife of Robert Collins, eſq. a daughter.

18. Hon. Mrs. Ryder, a daughter.

21. In Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the lady of Lord Blaney, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 25. CHARLES HILL, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Bartholomew Claypon, eſq. banker, of Boſton, co. Lincoln; and, on *Feb.* 12, Mr. C. H. Hodſon, attorney, of Wellingborough, to the 2d dau.

26. Michael Sweetman, eſq. of Roſs, in Ireland, to Miſs Saunders, of Poole, Dorſet.

27. Capt. Holder, of the royal navy, to the eldeſt daughter of the late J. C. Troy, eſq. of Chatham.

George-Chriſtopher Pulling, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Moſer, of Chepſtow, co. Monmouth.

28. Mr. Wm. Robinſon, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, to the ſecond daughter of Wm. Ridge, eſq. of Chicheſter.

31. James-Patrick Murray, eſq. M. P. for Yarmouth, only ſon of the late Hon. Gen. James M. to the eldeſt daughter of Edward Ruſhworth, eſq. of Freſhwater-houſe, Iſle of Wight, and grand-daughter of Lord Holmes.

At Bath, T. Wood, eſq. of Ballinaſloe, co. Galway, Ireland, to Miſs M. L. Grierſon.

By the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. Mr. John Philbrick, tradeſman, of Witham, Eſſex, to Miſs Hannah Francis, of the ſame town. The circumſtance is no otherwiſe remarkable than as affording an additional proof (if proof were wanting) to the millions of proofs already upon record, that "honeſty is the beſt policy," and that "a Chriſtian conduct will never go unrewarded, even in this life." Hannah Francis was, we are informed, educated in the Sunday ſchool of Witham, endowed by Thomas Kynaſton, eſq. At the proper age ſhe engaged as ſervant under the *houſekeeper* of Lord Lonſdale. (The French term for *houſekeeper* is, ſometimes, *chère amie.*) In that humble capacity Hannah behaved ſo exemplarily that the houſekeeper, when ſhe died, left her her gold watch, ſome female ornaments, and her bleſſing. When Lord Lonſdale died, he left her 200l. in money, and an annuity of 100l. Hannah immediately ſettled 20l. per annum on her indigent parents; and has now entered into the ſilken bands of wedlock with a young and induſtrious tradeſman of her own native town. This is no romantic tale. We have authority for what we ſtate; and we cannot but congratulate the youthful pair on their mutual independent moral principles.

Feb. 2. By ſpecial licence, at the Earl of Jerſey's, in Stratford-place, J. B. Ponſonby, eſq. to Lady Frances Villiers, fourth daughter of his Lordſhip.

3. Rev. Dr. Price, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to the eldeſt daughter of Edmund Pepys, eſq. of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet.

Lieut. Thomas Maſſon, of the royal artillery, to Miſs M'Dougall; and, on the 8th, Lieut. Bargrave Wyborn, of the 18th dragoons, to Miſs Sarah M'Dougall; both daughters of Capt. John M'D. of the royal navy, and of Ripple, Kent.

John Herdman, M. D of Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Hay, daughter of Wm. H. eſq. of Leſbury, Northumberland.

T. Nunn, eſq. of Red Croſs-ſtreet, Cripplegate, to the ſecond daughter of the late R. Nicholſon, eſq. of Loampit-hill, Kent.

At Plymouth, Capt. Walrond, of the Coldſtream guards, to Miſs Hall, of Manadon, Devon.

4. Capt. George Hope, of the royal navy, to Lady Jemima Johnſtone, daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

7. At Harſton, Norfolk, the Rev. W. Legard, ſon of the late Sir Digby L. bart. of Ganton, co. York, to the eldeſt daughter of the late James Oldershaw, M. D. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

8. Auguſtus Schintz, eſq. to Miſs Lindſay, daughter of the late Sir David L.

At Ridgmont, co. Bedford, Rev. Edward Tanqueray, rector of Tingrith, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Aveling, of Millbrook, in the ſame county.

9. At Ballindean, in Perthſhire, the Hon. Major-gen. Hope, to Miſs Louiſa-Dorothea Wedderburn, daugh. of Sir John W. bart.

10. At Windſor, Matthew Buckle, eſq. of Sheer, in Hampſhire, to Miſs Buckle, daughter of the late Admiral B.

T. Wilſon, eſq. of Hampſtead, to Miſs Edwards, of Coleman-ſtreet.

12. At Woolwich, Mr. Willis, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs N. Powrie.

14. Capt. Howard Elphinſtone, of the royal engineers, to the eldeſt daughter of John Warburton, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.

John Cooke, eſq. of Newark-upon-Trent, to the relict of Wm. Middleton, eſq.

15. At Spondon, co. Derby, Grayham Chappell, eſq. of Orſton, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Maria Wright, youngeſt daughter of the late Joſeph W. eſq. of Derby.

16. At Tiſſington, the Rev. John Dalby, domeſtic

domeſtic chaplain to the Earl of Moira, to Miſs Bakewell, of Caſtle Donington.

17. Mr. Ruſſell, of Bernard-ſtreet, to the third daughter of Wm. Manwaring, eſq.

19. Wm. Bloxam, eſq. ſon of Sir Matthew B. M.P. to Miſs Anne Burnett, daughter of Sir Robert B.

By ſpecial licence, at the Duke of Portland's, Bo ingtonſhouſe, Piccadilly, Lord William Cavendiſh Bentinck, his Grace's ſecond ſon, and lately appointed governor-general of India, to the Hon. Miſs Acheſon, daughter of Lord Goſford.

At Rathford, Richard Goodlad, eſq. of Hill-place, Hants, to Miſs White, daughter of the late John W. eſq. of Fairlee, Iſle of Wight.

20. John Sherwood, eſq. of Batterſea, to Mrs. M. How, of Edmonton.

21. Mr. Beckwith, jun. of St. Martin's-lane, to Miſs Baydell, of Pall Mall.

J. Ellis, eſq. of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Harriet Buckmaſter.

John March, eſq. of Smallbrook-court, Bafinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Parker, late of London-wall.

22. Rev. Henry Budd, chaplain of Bridewell hoſpital, to Miſs Lewin, daughter of Richard L. eſq. of Eltham, Kent.

At Bath, Joſeph Gerard, eſq. brother to Sir Wm. G. bart. of Garſwood, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Eliza Ferrers, daugh. of late Edw. F. eſq. of Badeſley-Clinton, co. Warw.

24. By ſpecial licence, Wm. Moore, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Price, dau. of the Lord Mayor.

At Bath, Mr. Ferdinand de Medina, eldeſt ſon of Solomon de M. eſq. of Stoke Newington, to Miſs Lawton, daughter of Richard L. eſq. of Cork, in Ireland.

DEATHS.

1802. AGED 63, at Chateaudun, on *Sept.* 18. At the Loire (to which place he went ſome months before his death, on account of ill health), P. Rouſſel, M. D. author of a valuable work, intituled, "Syſteme phyſique et moral de la Femme," publiſhed in 8vo, at Paris, 1775. His reſidence was at Paris; but he was always averſe to practice as a phyſician, and had long ſince given it up entirely. He was a man of ſingular diffidence and mildneſs of manner; fond of a ſtudious, retired life. He was a member of the National Inſtitute. Some years before his death he began, and, it is hoped, completed, as a ſupplement to the work already mentioned, a treatiſe intitnled "Syſteme phyſique et moral de l'Homme."

Nov. 2. At Liſkeard, in Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Moore. He was born at Plymouth, March 30, 1732; educated in the Academy of Dr. Doddridge at Northampton; was elected in 1755 or 1756 Miniſter to a Diſſenting congregation at Dulverton in Somerſetſhire, and, after an intermediate removal to Modbury, Devonſhire, was finally eſtabliſhed in 1787, at Liſkeard, where he completed his uſeful but ſilent courſe, unknown to all but to a few obſcure individuals, and to that Supreme Being whoſe favour alone he ſolicitously ſought; and whoſe cauſe he ſeems always always to have zealouſly promoted. In the laſt Summer, he confided to an intelligent relation a volume of MS. Poems, with a requeſt that they might be ſubmitted to the judgment of ſome perſon qualified to aſcertain their merits, and to determine the queſtion reſpecting their fitneſs for publication. The MSS. were ſent on this occaſion to Dr. Aikin, who was ſo ſenſible of their value, that he not only gave his immediate voice for their being printed, but alſo made an offer of his aſſiſtance, unacquainted as he perſonally was with the Author, to prepare them for the preſs. No ſubſequent delays occurred. From a reſpect to the Author's age and broken health, the buſineſs of publiſhing was conducted with all the expedition of which it was ſuſceptible; but, before it could be accompliſhed, the poet was removed to that place which human praiſe cannot reach, or in which it is lighter than "the duſt of the balance," or "than vanity itſelf." (See pp. 135, 138.)

3. At Falmouth, Jamaica, Lieut. Wm. Dickſon, of the 55th foot.

10. At Altenburg, aged 28, John-Godfrey Frederick Heinigke, M.D. editor of a Medical Journal publiſhed at Altenburg with conſiderable reputation.

13. At Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health, in his 28th year, Mr. Samuel Wyllie, of Charles town, in South Carolina.

21. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, the Hon. Lieut. James Rollo, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ganges.

Dec. .... In Edinburgh, in the 58th year of his age, Major William Johnſtone, of Methantae, Annandale, a branch of the antient and honourable family of the Johnſtones Marquiſes of Annandale. Major J. entered into the army as enſign, in the 42d regiment of foot, in 1761, and afterwards got into the thirty-firſt, which he joined in the Floridas, and for ſome time commanded at Fort Mobile, to which place he had been expreſſly ſent by that excellent officer Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B. then commander in chief in North America. In the Caribb war, in 1772, he went with his regiment to St. Vincent's, and was in all the actions which took place in that Iſland. The thirty-firſt ſuffered conſiderably, and loſt its Lieutenant-colonel (Walſh), who commanded the expedition. Soon after, the regiment returned to Britain. On the commencement of the American war, it was ordered to Quebec, where it landed in May,

May, 1776. The following year Mr. J. purchaſed the captain-lieutenancy of the regiment. Lord Dorcheſter, the commander in chief, in the province of Quebec, appointed him fort-major of St. John's, an office he was well qualified to fill. On the peace of 1783 being ſigned, the appointment was laid aſide. However Captain J. remained with his corps till it was ordered to England in 1787. In 1790, he got a company in the 18th or Royal Iriſh regiment of foot, and ſoon after went on the half-pay liſt, but on the breaking out of the late war, he was appointed to a company in the eightieth, and a major by brevet in 1794. With that regiment he went to the coaſt of France under the command of Major-general Doyle. After the return of the troops employed there, finding a liver complaint which he had contracted while in the Weſt Indies, and a deafneſs he was ſubject to, increaſe upon him, he applied for an invalid company and removed into the Royal Garriſon battalion in March, 1796. He joined that corps in Gibraltar, and remained with it till 1798, when it was ordered to England. He was for ſome time on duty in Guernſey, where his complaints, from the ſevere night-duty the troops were neceſſarily employed in, were aggravated to a very great degree, which, combined with water in his cheſt, carried him off without a groan, to the great regret of his family and all who knew him. Few people have paſſed through life with a more blameleſs character than Major J. who was an excellent huſband and father, a man of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity, and a faithful ſervant to his king and country. He has left a widow, and a ſon and daughter to lament his loſs. The ſon is a major in the 29th regiment; and the daughter is married to Colonel Gray of the 75th regiment, ſerving in India. In the memorable night-attack on the Vigée in St. Lucie, in May, 1796, Major J. had the misfortune to loſe his eldeſt ſon, then a captain in the 31ſt regiment, a moſt worthy young man, and who gave early ſymptoms of proving an ornament to the Britiſh army. The death of this gallant young officer was felt very ſeverely by his father. The ſurviving ſon has had his ſhare of ſervice, being with the 29th regiment in the Weſt Indies, and during the late expedition to Holland.

25. At Malmeſbury, the Rev. John Marks Moffatt, Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſter, who has left a widow, and 7 children. In his two principal works, "The Duty and Intereſt of every Private Perſon, and the Kingdom at Large, &c." "The Proteſtant's Prayer Book, 1783," every reader may perceive that the principle in his mind, which was paramount to every other, was a zeal for the glory of his Maker, the cauſe of genuine goodneſs, and the beſt intereſts both temporal and eternal of mankind. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing for the preſs a Hiſtory of Malmeſbury, which was left almoſt ready for printing, and is intended to be publiſhed for the benefit of his widow and family.

Jan..... In the South of France, in his 28th year, Edward Eſtridge, eſq.

Mrs. Fenton, wife of Mr. F. tailor and draper, Weſt Smithfield.

Jan 1. This night Mr. John Jamieſon, of Glaſgow, who has reſided ſome time at Hamburgh as a merchant, being alarmed in his ſleep by the beating backward and forward of ſome windows, left open in his warehouſe, probably by the neglect of ſervants, went up ſtairs to faſten them; but, in attempting it, he was hurled down into the yard, by a ſudden guſt of wind, from the height of near 100 feet, and daſhed in pieces. His mangled remains were not diſcovered till morning. He was only 18 years of age; a moſt amiable and worthy character, and very deſervedly eſteemed by an extenſive acquaintance.

5. At Toulouſe, aged 106, Margaret Clergue, formerly a nun of the convent of St. Claire, in that city. She had been a perfect beauty in her youth. Her hair continued to her death of the fineſt jet-black, and ſcarcely a wrinkle deformed her countenance; but ſhe had been confined to her bed many years, and, for the laſt two, was totally deaf. Her father, Peter C. was footman to Louis XIV. who uſed to take a great deal of notice of her when ſhe was a child, and oftentimes dandled her on his knees. When ſhe was 12 years old, her father, who was a native of Caſtres, took her with him to Toulouſe, and placed her as a penſioner in the convent, in which ſhe afterwards, at the age of 20, took the veil.

7. At his ſeat at Newton Kyme, near Tadcaſter, co. York, Robert Fairfax, eſq. of the antient and diſtinguiſhed family of that name. It is pleaſing to enumerate the many virtues of a character eminent for piety and benevolence. The great foundation upon which he built all his other good qualities was religion. Actuated by a fervent zeal for the cauſe of Chriſtianity, his attendance upon the ſervice of the Church was marked by ſuch uniform regularity, as muſt convey a high opinion of the purity and goodneſs of his heart. And though the latter years of his life were imbittered by the pains of extreme bad health; yet, even this very rarely prevented his appearance at Church, twice every Sunday. Upon faints days and other holidays he was alſo punctual in his attendance; and, by commanding the ſame regularity

gularity in his domeſticks, he continued a cuſtom for the moſt part laid aſide in country pariſhes. Far from enthuſiaſm or bigotry in his principles, they were ſuch only as a pious good Chriſtian would profeſs. He was, moreover, charitable and humane without oſtentation. To his tenants he was the beſt of landlords, and their rents are a proof of the liberality of his heart. To his cottagers he was a great benefactor, and his generoſity relieved them from all the diſtreſſes which attended the late ſcarcity. Had he been diſpoſed to raiſe his eſtates, he might have increaſed his fortune conſiderably, but that was ſufficiently ample for all his demands, and his heart recoiled at the idea of inflicting a wound, where happineſs principally depended upon himſelf. He reſinquiſhed the world and all its gaiety many years before his death; and living very retired, devoted his time to books and neceſſary exercife. And, if a voluntary ſeclufion from the world, if piety, charity, and benevolence, in an unuſual degree, be looked upon as eccentricities, it is becauſe mankind are too much addicted to the pleaſures of life to make ſo great a ſacrifice. Although, from having led a ſingle life, he had few near relations to lament his loſs, he has left many mournful friends by whom he will not ſoon be forgotten. He continued till a ſhort time before his death to take his uſual exerciſe on horſe-back, whenever his declining health would permit: but on the 1ſt of January he found it neceſſary to ſend for his relatives; and, his illneſs gaining faſt upon him, this worthy man expired on the morning of the 7th.

9. Mr. James Stamford, of Market-Deeping, co. Lincoln.

12. Aged 72, Mr. Edward Barton, of Middle-Raiſin, co. Lincoln, a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

14. At Swaton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Stennitt; alſo, Mrs. Stennitt, ſen; the former the wife, and the latter the mother, of Mr. Wm. S farmer and grazier.

15. Iſabella Holmes, a poor woman, aged 85, croſſing the bridge in Leeds, was killed by a cart running over her; the owner of which has ſince been fined 5l. and the driver 10s. and coſts, for not being with his team when the accident happened.

17. At Ramſey, the Rev. Tho Whiſton, A. B. rector of Stoke-Ferry, Norfolk, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Mrs. Frances Hatch, of Newington, Surrey, relict of Mr. Thomas H. of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

18. Mr. Thomas Wilcock, of Gilderſome, clothier, as he was returning from Leeds market, was killed on the ſpot by the pole of a carriage paſſing in Meadow-lane.

Aged 30, Mr. Wm. Drewry, of Stafford, ſtationery eldeſt ſon of Mr. Joſhua D. of Lincoln.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 22d year, Mr. Robert Caſe, youngeſt ſon of Wm. C. eſq. of Lynn.

Aged 63, the Rev. John Twells, rector of Caſton and Rockland All Saints, Norfolk, of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B A. 1762; M. A. 1765. He had not alighted from his horſe many minutes before he expired.

19. Thrown from his horſe near Pyle, and killed on the ſpot, Mr. T. Llywellyn, maltſter, of Laleſton, co. Glamorgan.

At Bethanger-houſe, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mrs. W. Curling.

At Chipping Ongar, Eſſex, in her 83d year, Mrs Evans.

At Cliſton, Briſtol, Thomas Vernon Dolphin, eſq. of Eyford, co. Glouceſter.

20. At North Berwick, the widow of the Rev. M. Murray, late miniſter there.

21. In her 80th year, Mrs. Saunders, of Liſſ n-ſtreet, Paddington.

Mrs. Sarah Stephens, of Margaret-ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſquare.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the widow of Major Joyce.

At Emſworth, Capt. John Whitly, of the royal navy, leaving a large family.

In his 59th year, John Roberts, eſq. of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 45, Mr. George Rylatt, of Timberland fen, near Tatterſhall, co. Lincoln. He fell into a water-drain near his houſe, and was drowned.

At Louth, aged 57, Mrs. Calvert.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon, many years captain of the Blandinah London trader.

Aged 82, after one week's illneſs, the wife of Mr. Eggleſton, of Hull. The next month would have completed the 63d year of their marriage.

At Nice, of a decline, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ellis, only daughter of the late Lord Hervey, whoſe premature death on board the Zealous, which he commanded in the laſt war, was ſo deeply deplored by his friends and family. She fell a victim to that fatal diſorder at the early age of 22 years and 5 months, and ſupported her acute and protracted ſufferings with a ſerenity and reſignation never to be forgotten. Few events of this nature have produced a more general ſenſation: beſides thoſe near and intimate connexions whom her death leaves inconſolable, a very numerous acquaintance ſincerely ſhare the ſorrow which it inflicts; and a ſtill more extenſive circle feel the loſs which ſociety thereby ſuſtains, and are alive to the uſeful leſſon which it imparts. Whether we contemplate her extreme youth, her beauty, her accompliſhments, her unaffected and amiable manners, the ſplendid ſphere in which ſhe moved, the bright and ſpotleſs example which ſhe afforded, or the genuine and unclouded happineſs which ſhe

enjoyed,

enjoyed, we muſt confeſs that we do not recollect to have heard of an occurrence in private life more calculated to excite pity and reflection. Mrs. Ellis has left three children, two ſons and a daughter; the eldeſt ſon will inherit, through her, the barony of Howard of Walden, on the death of her grandfather the Earl of Briſtol.

22. At Bath, John Criſp, eſq. of Colmenden, Surrey.

At his rooms in Trinity college, Cambridge, of a ſcarlet fever, in his 19th year, the only ſon of Edmund Parry, eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company. He was admitted a ſtudent of that ſociety in October laſt.

23. At Coffington, co. Somerſet, after a well-ſpent life of 72 years, deſervedly regretted for his numerous, unoſtentatious charities, Henry Paul, eſq.

After a ſhort illneſs, W. Aldridge Ballard, eſq. of Bratton, Wilts.

At Dunſtew, co. Oxford, Miſs Carolina Chamberlayne, ſecond daughter of the late Sir James C. bart.

Aged 73, Mr. Holmes, of Langham, in Rutland, where he had been 40 years a reputable ſchoolmaſter.

24. At Spilſby, co. Lincoln, aged 82, the widow of the Rev. John Wright.

At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Wemyſs, widow of the Hon. James W. of Wemyſs, and ſiſter to the late Earl of Sutherland.

At the Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk, in his 79th year, Eleazar Davy, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Charles Newman, eſq. of King-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

In her 40th year, the wife of Mr. Weale, upholder, Edward-ſt. Portman ſq.

25. Suddenly, at Briſtol, H. W. T. Hawley, eſq. firſt lieutenant-colonel of the King's dragoon-guards.

At Shardlow, in Derbyſhire, Alpheus Burgin, eſq.

Aged 63, the relict of the Rev. Joſeph Twining, formerly miniſter of the Baptiſt congregation at Hull.—Alſo, aged 55, Mr. Theophilus Mitchell, of that town, baker.

At Huntingdon, in his 80th year, Mr. Michael Garner.

This night, as Mr. William Wood, midſhipman of the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman, lying at Deptford, laſt from Amboyna, was going on ſhore, he fell from between the lighter and ſhip, and was unfortunately drowned. Every attention was paid without ſucceſs.

26. In his 87th year, Mr. John King, of Rempſtone, co. Nottingham.

At his houſe in St. Michael's grove, Brompton, Thomas Gilbert, eſq. a lieutenant of the royal navy.

At Luton, co. Bedford, aged 81, Mr. Samuel Chate, ſurgeon.

Mr. Harry Haughton, ſecond ſon of G. A. Arnold, eſq. of Halſtead, in Kent; by whoſe death a large fortune devolves between Mr. Langſton, of Sarſden-houſe, and his ſiſters, Mrs. Cuzalet and Mrs. Arnold.

27. In a fit of inſanity, at the Portland Coffee-houſe, William Colquhoun of Brompton-hall, Staines. He had come to that houſe on the preceding evening to ſleep, and retired to bed about 12. On this day at noon, on the door being broken open, he was found on the bed with his throat cut in a moſt ſhocking manner; his arm partly ſevered in two places, and a deep wound inflicted on his belly, through which his inteſtines appeared. He was ſpeechleſs and ſenſeleſs, but was not quite dead. Mr. Johnſon, a ſurgeon of Queen Anne-ſtreet, was immediately ſent for, and waſhed his throat with warm water, having previouſly called in the aſſiſtance of two other ſurgeons, who, the moment they ſaw the deceaſed, pronounced him paſt recovery. He expired in a few minutes. He had come from his country ſeat on Monday laſt. At the foot of the bed were laying two razors, covered with blood. He had been married only about ſeven months. His general character was that of a mild, humane, good-natured man, of the ſtricteſt honour, and uncommonly fine feelings.

At his houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 63, John Beardſworth, eſq. late a conveyancer, of Lincoln's inn.

Mr. Peter Capper, of Lambeth.

Miſs Barratt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. hoſier, of Leiceſter.

At Worthing, Hants, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 70, Peter Waldo, of Mitcham, Surrey, eſq. The memory of ſo truly excellent a man will be long revered, and his death lamented, as no common loſs, by all who knew his character. The deſerving poor have loſt a liberal, though to many, who partook of his bounty through the hands of others, an unknown benefactor and friend. The Church of England, by his death, is deprived of one of its brighteſt ornaments, and the world of a ſincere Chriſtian.

28 At Paris, Mademoiſelle Clara-Joſeph-Hyppolita-Levris-Delatude Clairon. She fell out of her bed, in which ſhe lay ſick, and the fall cauſed her death. She was in her 81ſt year; and though, for a long time, in an habitual ſtate of weakneſs and pain, ſhe preſerved in her laſt moments a great ſprightlineſs and ſound underſtanding. It is only a few months ago, that ſhe recited a ſcene of Phædra before Mr. Kemble, the principal tragic actor in England, who admired the expreſſion, force, and dignity with which this great actreſs recited, at ſo advanced an age, the fineſt verſes of Racine. She was buried in the church of the pariſh (St. Thomas d'Aquinas) in which ſhe died.

At Paris, aged 80, Julien David Le Roi,

Roi, member of the late Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the preſent National Inſtitute, and profeſſor in the School of Architecture at Paris. He was the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Julien Le Roi, the celebrated watch-maker at Paris; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Travels in Greece, and by his "Diſſertations on the Conſtruction of the Ships of the Antients." His remains were interred at Montmartre. The grave-diggers, who intended to bury him in the common grave of the place, pleaded the ſeverity of the froſt as an excuſe for not having made a diſtinct grave for him: but his pupils, who attended in a conſiderable number at his funeral, immediately went to work, and dug a grave for his corpſe; and mean to erect over it a monument to his memory.

At Enfield, aged 78, Mrs. Greaves, relict of Mr. Greaves, ſhoemaker, and mother of Captain Greaves, of the Princeſs Mary Eaſt Indiaman.

29. At her houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 73, Mrs. Mary-Anne Petit, ſiſter of the late Dr. P.

At Hodeſdon, Herts, the widow of the late John Leachmere, eſq. of that place.

In her 57th year, Mrs. Mary Harriſon, of Knightſbridge, Middleſex.

At Bulingborough, near Falkingham, aged 68, the relict of the Rev. Brownlow Toller, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hyde, vicar of Sutton St. Mary, co. Linc.

At Northampton, the relict of the late Mr. Joſeph Peach.

Aged 83, John Barrett, eſq. of Hull, formerly a conſiderable brewer, but had retired from buſineſs many years.

At Kennington, Surrey, aged 50, Mr. Samuel Linging.

In his 70th year, Capt. John Bridgewater, of the Prince of Wales's late American regiment.

At Leyton, Eſſex, in his 63d year, Thomas Oliver, eſq.

At Duſſeldorf, Baroneſs Hompeſch, wife of Major-general Baron Ferdinand H. and eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Hugh Chriſtian, K. B.

30. Aged 55, Thomas Hammond, eſq. brother to George H. eſq. under ſecretary of ſtate in the foreign department.

Aged 78, Mrs. Mills, mother of John M. eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Camberwell, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Towſe, late of Fiſhmongers-hall.

Aged 58, Mr. E. Bradbury, hoſier, of Aſhbourne, co. Derby.

This morning, in the Preſbyterian chapel at Leominſter, co. Hereford, the Rev. Wm. Lewellin. About to conclude his diſcourſe, he gently ſtooped forward, and expired without a groan. He was 65 years of age, and had, for a ſeries of years, been a very indefatigable miniſter to that congregation; during which time he publiſhed ſeveral religious books and tracts.

31. At his houſe in the Archbiſhop's palace at Canterbury, the Rev. William Gregory, M. A. rector of St. Andrew with St. Mary Breadman, in that city, maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, vicar of St. Coſmus and Damian Blean, and one of the ſix preachers of the cathedral. To the former united rectories he was preſented by the Archbiſhop on the death of our reſpectable correſpondent Mr. Duncombe, 1786; to the maſterſhip of the hoſpital on that of Archdeacon Backhouſe, 1788, in right of which he preſented himſelf to the vicarage of Blean. He is moſt juſtly lamented by all who knew him; and, for virtue, prudence, and abilities, with a ſincere and exemplary piety, has left a character admired and reverenced by all. His ſermons were elegant and uſeful, perſuaſive and pathetic, without affectation. He was a moſt agreeable companion, chearful and animated, though under the preſſure, too often, of a viſible ſtruggle between the debility of his conſtitution and the vigour of his mind. His loſs to his more than commonly affectionate wife is greater than ſuch trials uſually exhibit, as their conjugal union was happy in the higheſt degree.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Henry Bright, M.A. rector of Bicton, and vicar of Chetlehampton, Devon, 1794, and formerly maſter of the free ſchool in Abingdon, and of New College ſchool, Oxf.; M.A. 1761.

At Carliſle, Miſs Margaret Waugh, the young. dau. of the late Dean of Worceſter.

In her 43d year, the wife of Capt. Baker, of St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, and daughter of the late Dr. Tathwell, of Stamford.

Aged 56, Mr. Thomas Pearce, farmer, of Heckington ſen-ſide.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, aged 58, Mr. Robert Harper.

At his apartments in the City-chambers, J. Vaughan, eſq. late a banker in Cornhill.

Of a paralytic ſtroke, the wife of Mr. Vigurs, of Southampton-ſtreet, Strand.

At Marſeilles, John Dunnage, eſq. who ſome time ſince recovered damages in a well known action of *Crim. Con.*

Feb. . . . At Solihull, near Birmingham, aged 24, Mr. P. Holmes.

Feb. 1. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Smith, farmer, miller, and baker, of Bourn, Linc.

At her father's houſe at Ilford, Eſſex, after a long illneſs, Miſs Miller.

At Uxbridge, Wm. Lewis, eſq.

In Hatton ſtreet, in his 77th year, Joſeph Allen, eſq.

2. Aged 55, Mr. Thomas Perriman, of Tom's coffee-houſe, Cornhill.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the only daughter of Samuel Crawley, eſq. of Ragnall-hall, co. Nottingham.

Aged 92, Mr. Thomas James, hoſier, of Nottingham, upwards of 70 years a burgeſs of that town.

At

At his lodgings in Bath, Capt. Chilcot, of the royal navy, who had arrived there from Windſor the preceding day in apparent good health.

At Edinburgh, Major-general Patrick Duff, of the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice; and, on the 6th, his wife.

3. At Wareham, Dorſet, in an advanced age, Thomas Bartlett, eſq. who formerly, and for many years, practiſed as an attorney with the ſtricteſt integrity, and was univerſally eſteemed by his very numerous friends and acquaintance.

At Tredrea, in Cornwall, in her 76th year, the wife of the Rev. Edward Giddy.

At Cheſter, aged 84, Mrs. Conway Hope, widow of George H. eſq. of Hope, and the only remaining daugh. of the late Sir Thomas Longueville, bart.

At Goring heath, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Lichfield, B D. 1782, rector of Aſton Tirrold and Tubney, Berks, and late fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

At Bletchington, co. Oxford, the Rev. Allan Bracken, D.D. 1797, rector of that pariſh, and late fellow of Queen's coll. Ox.

Aged 46, Mr. William Palmer, maſter of the Old Salutation in Stamford, and late of Gretford, co. Lincoln.

In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Middleſex, the relict of Major Vaughan.

At Offenbach, in his 68th year, the Prince of Yſenbourg. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, Prince Charles-Frederick-Louis-Maurice of Yſenbourg, commander of the order of Malta.

4. At Paris, the lady of Sir Alexander Grant, bart. of Malſhanger, Hants.

At Mrs. Claxton's, at Enfield, in her 80th year, her ſiſter, Mrs. Brown, ſpinſter.

Rev. Samuel Græme Marſh, M.A. vicar of Manuden, Eſſex. He was of Pembroke hall, Cambr.; B. A. 1789; M. A. 1792.

Suddenly, whilſt converſing with Col. Ramſden, Dr. Cockell, of Pontefract, father of Mr. Serjeant C.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Mallett.

Aged 80, Mr. Wm. Cooke, late of Burton, near Lincoln, farmer.

Aged 27, the wife of Mr. John Mawer, druggiſt and grocer, of Tatterſhall.

5. Aged 70, Mr. Lion, baſket-maker, of Stamford. Having been, for ſeveral years, one of the ſociety of ringers in that town, a ſolemn dumb peal was rung at his funeral.

Lieut.-col. Frederick Manners, of the 96th foot, who highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Weſt Indies and Holland. A favourite of ſuperior officers, a friend of contemporaries, beloved and obeyed by his ſoldiers, not only his family but his country have ſuffered a great loſs.

In Salisbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, Mrs. Sarah Pritchard; an excellent woman.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, the wife of James Seton, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Henry Wilmot, eſq. of Farnborough-place, Hampſhire.

In Park-row, Greenwich, at an advanced age, the widow of H. Moyle, eſq.

At Twickenham, the relict of Peter Shakerley, eſq. of Somerford-hall, Cheſhire.

At his father's houſe at Charing-croſs, the infant ſon of Charles Drummond, eſq.

The wife of Mr. James Norris, wine-merchant, Bury-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Mrs. Caſtledine, near 30 years bar-keeper at the Shakſpeare tavern, Covent-garden.

6. In his 69th year, Mr. John Webb, of Middleton-Stoney, co. Oxford, many years ſteward to the Earl of Jerſey.

Hon. Mrs. Henniker, widow of Major H. eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Lord H.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in apparent good health, Ralph Harriſon, eſq. of Durham.

Aged 46, John Oliver, eſq. of Hawkeldon-hall, Suffolk.

In Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, the relict of Wm. Thompſon, eſq. of Humbleton, co. York.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, the infant ſon of D. Campbell, eſq.

In Great Surrey-ſtreet, in his 36th year, Mr. Robert Evans, a ſurgeon of great eminence and ſkill in his profeſſion, and deſervedly beloved for his mild and complacent manners.

In St. John's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, of a fever, aged 63, leaving a widow and three children in rather diſtreſſed circumſtances, Mr. George Higgins, King's meſſenger.

Aged 82, the Poet Carli, a Florentine by birth, and ſucceſſor of Metaſtaſio in the place and title of poet laureat of the Court of Vienna.

7. After a very ſhort illneſs, in conſequence of a violent cold which he caught by officially attending the Seſſions at the Old Bailey, aged 56 or 57, Tipping Rigby, eſq. alderman of Caſtle Baynard Ward. He was the youngeſt of the five ſons of a reſpectable clergyman of Buckingham, deſcended from an antient family in Northamptonſhire, where they were ſettled more than 200 years. Few men have paſſed through life with a fairer or more amiable character. So great was the confidence repoſed in him by his fellow-citizens, that they choſe him one of their repreſentatives in the Common Council 26 years ſucceſſively. In this ſituation he conducted himſelf with ſo much prudence and moderation, that, notwithſtanding the political turbulence of the times, he was ſo fortunate as to give ſatisfaction to all parties. On the death of the late Mitford Young, eſq. in 1802, he was appointed Deputy of his Ward. The reſignation of Sir William Herne, very ſoon after, afforded his friends another opportunity of ſhewing how much they were attached to him. By their active and zealous exertions he was elected alderman almoſt

almoſt without oppoſition: three hands only of the numerous voters aſſembled on the day of election were held up in favour of his opponent; though that opponent was a man of very large fortune, and of the greateſt reſpectability. But theſe laſt civic honours, ſo handſomely conferred upon him, were but of ſhort duration, he ſcarcely enjoying them ſix months. He married Miſs Serjeant, a Weſt-India lady, who brought him a handſome fortune. By her, who ſurvives him, he has left three ſons and two daughters. He had ſeveral other children; who died in their infancy.

Arthur Barry Shears, eſq. an Iriſh gentleman, arrived with his wife, an Engliſh lady, at the Bull-inn, Burford, from Cheltenham, where they had paſſed all the laſt year in a pleaſant circle of acquaintances. About 10 o'clock the lady retired to her bed-room, when Mr. S. immediately locked the door, and diſcharged a large piſtol at his head, lodging the contents, a quantity of grape ſhot, in the brain. He languiſhed till the following afternoon, and then expired, in great agony. Mr. S. had conſiderable property in Ireland, but owing to ſome irregularity in his remittances, was reduced to ſome temporary pecuniary embarraſſments, which produced a deſponding ſtate of mind, and drove him to the fatal act. Mr. S. ſerved formerly in the navy, and ſince held a commiſſion in the South Cork Militia. He was a gentleman of light, but inoffenſive manners. He had been married little more than a year; and ſeemed ſo eaſy in his mind as to amuſe himſelf with adjuſting his wife's head-dreſs a few minutes previous to his committing the raſh act. He was firſt couſin to the unfortunate brothers of that name, who were executed at Dublin for high treaſon, during the late rebellion in Ireland.

In her 25th year, the wife of William Eade, eſq. of Clapton, third daughter of the late Edw. Vaux, eſq. of Auſtin-friers.

At Wingfield park, co. Derby, aged 100, Mrs. Orme.

Mr. Jn. Johnſon, of the Cuſtom-houſe, late of Wing, Rutland.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, the wife of Mr. Wray, merchant.

Suddenly, at Horncaſtle, the relict of Wm. Pennel, eſq.

8. Aged 70, Mr. Theophilus Brockſop, of Lincoln, gunſmith and cutler.

At Hodcot, Berks, in his 85th year, Jn. Head, eſq. many years one of the deputy-lieutenants of that county.

Mrs. Dewar, of Clapham common, Surr.

In his 66th year, Mr. Thomas Lonſdale, of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

9. Aged 84, the widow White, of Scotgate, Stamford.

After two days illneſs, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Peterborough, prebendary of that cathedral.

Aged about 60 years, Mr. John-Auguſtus Streit, proprietor of Doyley's warehouſe in the Strand. He was a native of Heſſe Caſſel.

S. Bencraft, eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

10. At his houſe in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, in his 50th year, Walter Kettleby Alder, eſq.

In College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 76, Mr. W. Ginger, bookſeller to the Royal ſchool at Weſtminſter.

The wife of John Bankes, eſq. ſugar-refiner, of Caſtle-ſtreet.

In Sloane-ſtreet, John Brand, eſq. of Hemingſton-hall, Suffolk.

John Oxenford, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

In Grofvenor-place, Mrs. Long, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent, Sir James Tylney Long, bart.

In his 65th year, James Morriſon, eſq. many years deputy-maſter of the Mint.

At Knightſbridge, the widow of Dr. Oates, of Dartmouth-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 72, Mrs Phillis Heyburn, a maiden lady, of Stamford.

11. In Ireland, the Hon. James Tonſon, ſecond ſon of the late Lord Riverſdale.

At his houſe on Hampſtead heath, Middleſex, Thomas Senour, eſq.

At Bath, John Buchanan, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Pimlico, Mr. Armſtrong, carpenter to the Board of Works.

At Durham, in her 66th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield, widow, only niece to the late Wm. Maſkman, eſq. M P. firſt couſin to the Hon. Wm. Jackſon, and mother of the preſent Capt. Butterfield, of the royal navy.

At Clapton, aged 70, Miſs D'Aguilar, daughter of Diego Baron D'A, of the Holy Roman Empire.

12. At his Lordſhip's palace, in the arms of its mother, in the chapel, ſhortly after the ceremony of baptiſm, the infant daughter of Mr. Moore, eldeſt ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Miſs Frances Gould, daughter of Mr. Morgan G. hatter, of Ludgate-hill.

13. In her 32d year, the wife of M. Pineto, eſq. of Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq.

At her ſon's houſe in Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 86, Mrs. Charlotte Kappen, late of Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

14. Mr. Thomas Trotter, engraver, ſon of the Rev. Dr. T. of Swallow-ſtreet. He ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a calico printer, which requires a talent for drawing; and when he was out of his time he took to engraving, and ſoon produced many excellent portraits in various works; alſo a very excellent head of the Rev. Steven Whiſſon, and another of Lord Moſpeth; his laſt principal performance was the portrait of Shakeſpeare, patronized by the late Mr. G. Steevens. A few years ſince

he

he received a hurt in his eyes by the fall of a flower-pot from a chamber-window, which prevented his following a profession he loved, and had adopted from choice; and he has lately been principally employed in making drawings of churches and monuments, in various parts of the country, for Sir Richard Hoare and other gentlemen. He has left a widow, and one daughter, totally unprovided for, to lament a good husband, a good father, and in every respect a worthy honeſt man. He was buried in the yard of the New Chapel, Broadway, Weſtminſter, where the ingenious Hollar was depoſited. His funeral was attended by the Rev. Dr. Trotter, the Rev. Mr. Nichol, and four of his particular friends, Mr. Polwarth, book-binder, Mr. Caldwal, engraver, T. Simco, and Edmund Dorrell.

15. Mrs. Ward, mother of Mrs. Roberts, wife of the Rev. Dr. R. high maſter of St. Paul's ſchool.

Mr. Elland, butcher, in Carnaby market, and formerly at Enfield.

16. At South Kilworth, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Robert Bill.

17. Aged 76, at Buſh-hill, Edmonton, Mrs. Blackburn, relict of John B. eſq. who died 1798. She was daughter of —— Small, eſq. of St. Helena; married, firſt, to Felix Baker, eſq. captain of an Eaſt Indiaman, who brought her from thence; ſecondly, to John Berens, eſq. of Southgate, who died 1787; and, laſtly, to Mr. Blackburn. She was interred, on the 24th, in the chapel of Southgate, with her ſecond huſband.

At Watford, co. Herts, Mr. Ehret, ſurgeon, only ſon of the celebrated Artiſt and Botaniſt of that name.

At Hertford, in his 15th year, the ſecond ſon of the Rev. John Thornhill, of Lewiſham, in Kent.

18. The wife of Joſeph Roberts, eſq. of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

Aged 73, the wife of P. Macleod, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet.

At his houſe at Hornſey, in his 73d year, John Danvers, eſq.

In Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 62, Thomas Little, eſq.

19. In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, after ſix days illneſs of what is called a common cold, Wm.-Arthur Croſbie, eſq.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the widow of Sir Robert Clayton, bart.

21. Aged 53, the wife of Mr. Twining, of Iſleworth, Middleſex.

John Lomax, eſq. of Homerton, maſter of the Innholders Company.

Miſs Robins, the only daughter of Mr. R. auctioneer, Covent-garden.

22. At Mile-End, in his brother's houſe, Rear-admiral Charrington.

In his 52d year, Mr. T. Clarke, of Greek-ſtreet, Soho.

At Clapton, in her 64th year, the relict of John Vaux, eſq. of Spital-fields.

23. At Lambeth, the Rev. Tho. Pearce, D. D. ſub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

Mr. Thomas Woolloton, many years an eminent linen draper in Oxford-ſtreet.

24. At his houſe, the corner of Park-lane, Piccadilly, Charles Cole, eſq.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 25, to February 22, 1803.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 794	1472	Males 835	1719	2 and 5	187	50 and 60	185
Females 678		Females 884		5 and 10	81	60 and 70	145
				10 and 20	42	70 and 80	89
Whereof have died under two years old			447	20 and 30	109	80 and 90	40
Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.				30 and 40	172	90 and 100	6
Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¼ per pound				40 and 50	216	107	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 21.

Fine	45s. to 50s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	HorſePollard	24s. 0d. to 00s.
Seconds	40s. to 45s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	10s. 6d. to 0 0d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 35s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. 0s. to 11l. 11s.
Ditto Bags	10l. 0s. to 12l. 4s.	Ditto Bags	10l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	11l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	10l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 3s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 23, 1802, is 40s. 0¾d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d
Veal	6s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.		

TALLOW, Feb. 21, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 4¾d.

COALS, Newcaſtle 43s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 78s.—Mottled, 86s.—Curd, 90s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1803.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Funded Ex Bills	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	——	71⅜	70⅝	87¼	100⅜	102⅞	20⅝	4½	206¾	——	——	——	——	——	70¼	4½ d.	——	65¾	17 16 0	99½
29	——	71½	71	87¼	100½	103⅛	20⅝	4½	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	4¼ a ½	100	——	17 16 0	99½
30	Sunday																			
31																				
1	187½	71	70⅝	87⅛	100⅛	103⅛	20½	4½	209¾	——	——	——	76	71⅛	——	4½ a 5	100¼	69⅞	17 16 0	99½
2																				
3	187	70⅜	70⅛	86½	100⅛	103⅜	20⅜	——	208¼	——	——	——	——	70⅝	——	5¼	100¼	69¼	17 16 0	99½
4	186½	71	70½	87	100⅜	103⅜	20½	4⅝	210	——	——	——	——	70⅝	——	5	100¼	69⅜	17 16 0	99⅝
5	——	71¼	70½	87¼	100⅜	103⅜	20½	4½	209¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	4¾	——	69⅝	17 16 0	99⅞
6	Sunday																			
7	188	71⅛	70⅜	87⅛	100⅛	103⅛	20½	——	210	——	——	——	——	——	——	4¾	100⅝	69⅜	17 16 0	99⅞
8	187⅞	70⅞	70⅜	87	100⅜	103⅜	20½	4½	210½	——	——	——	——	70⅜	——	5	100¼	69⅝	17 16 0	99½
9	188	71	70⅜	87	100½	103½	20½	——	211½	——	——	——	——	——	——	5⅛	——	69½	17 16 0	99½
10	187½	70⅞	70⅜	86¾	100⅜	103⅜	20⅝	——	211¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	5⅛	100¾	69⅝	17 16 0	99⅝
11	187¼	70⅝	70⅜	86¾	100¼	103¼	20⅝	——	211½	——	——	——	——	——	——	5⅛	100¼	69¼	17 16 0	99½
12	——	70⅝	70⅜	86⅜	100¼	103¼	20⅝	4½	211½	——	——	——	——	——	——	5⅛	——	69¼	17 16 0	full mo.
13	Sunday																			
14	187¾	71	70½	87	100½	103⅜	20½	4⅝	211¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	5¼	——	69⅜	17 17 0	——
15	188½	71⅛	71⅛	87⅜	101⅛	104	20⅝	4⅝	212½	——	——	——	——	——	70⅜	4½	100¾	69½	17 17 0	——
16	189½	72¼	71½	88⅛	101⅜	104⅜	20¾	4⅞	——	——	1 a 2 d.	——	——	——	——	3⅞	101⅜	70⅛	17 17 0	——
17	190	72	71⅛	88	101¼	104⅜	20¾	4⅞	213½	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	——	4	101¼	70¼	17 17 0	——
18	190	72⅛	71⅜	88¼	101⅜	104⅝	20¾	4⅞	214	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	——	3¾ a 4	101⅜	70⅛	17 17 0	——
19	——	72	71⅜	88	101⅞	105	20¾	4⅞	214	——	par	——	——	——	——	3¾	101¼	70⅜	17 17 0	——
20	Sunday																			
21	189	71⅞	71⅝	88	101⅞	104⅜	20⅞	4⅝	214½	10 a 12	1 d.	——	——	——	——	3⅞	——	70⅝	17 17 0	——
22	189	71⅞	71⅝	88⅛	101⅝	104⅝	20⅞	4⅞	214½	10 a 12	2 d.	——	——	——	——	3¾	101⅜	70⅝	17 17 0	——
23	——	72⅛	71⅝	——	101⅝	104½	——	——	——	——	1 a 2 d.	——	——	——	——	3¾	——	——	17 17 0	——
24	——	72⅝	72⅛	——	——	——	——	——	217	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	——	2¾ a 3	——	——	17 17 0	——
25	189½	72⅛	71⅝	88¼	101¾	104¾	20¾	4⅞	217	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	——	3 a 3⅛	101¼	70⅝	17 17 0	——
26	190	71⅝	71	88¼	101½	104⅝	20⅞	4⅞	216½	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	——	3¾	101¼	70¼	17 17 0	——

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